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L I F E

AND

HEROIC ACTIONS

OF

JOHN CHURCHILL,

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

CONTAINING

All the MILITARY and other TRANSACTIONS
in the REIGNS of Queen ANNE
and King GEORGE I.

Published for the Improvement and Entertainment of
the BRITISH YOUTH of both Sexes.

Adorned with COPPER-PLATES.

By W. H. DILWORTH, A.M.

Printed for G. WELCH.

THE
LIFE
AND
PERSONAL ACTIONS
OF
JOHN CHURCHILL



By the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies
and the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Admiralty

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W. H. DILLWORTH, A.M.



T H E
L I F E
O F

John, Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

JOHN CHURCHILL, second Son to Sir *Winston Churchill*, of a most antient Family, was born at *Ashe*, in the Parish of *Musbury* in *Devonshire*, the Four and Twentieth of *June* 1650, about Noon.

He had a liberal and polite Education in his younger Years, and as he grew up became tall, handsome, and of a noble Appearance. Having been brought to Court young, he was made Page of Honour to his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, who conceived a Predilection for him, from the first Moment of his having entered into his Service.

Having discovered his military Inclinations, he obtained an Ensign's Commission at the Age of Sixteen, which youthful Period (had he not been a Favourite) would have been an Obstacle to his getting it.

He laid hold on the first Opportunity to serve his Country, and embarked for *Tangiers*, where, during the Time he was in that Garrison, he was in several Skirmishes with the *Moors*.

The Duke of *Monmouth*, in 1672, gave him a Captain's Commission in his own Regiment, in *France*, whither he accompanied, and there served under him, with the six Thousand *English* Troops, which King *Charles* the Second sent to *Lewis* the XIVth. as Auxiliaries against the *Dutch*. The *French* Army in which they served was very numerous, commanded by the King in Person, having under him two of the most eminent Generals of that Age, to wit, the Marshal *de Turenne*, and the Prince of *Condé*: Our young Warrior reaped every Advantage possible from the Precepts and Examples of such great Masters, during that remarkable Campaign, in which the *French* almost over-run the United Provinces, with incredible Rapidity. Mr. *Churchill* was present with the Duke at the taking and surrendering of each Place. It was particularly at the Siege of *Nimeguen*, that he laid the first Foundation for attaining to the Art of besieging strong Places, which he became afterwards so great a Master of. Marshal *de Turenne* took particular Notice of him, and, besides the Commendation of his Conduct, distinguished him by the Title of *the handsome Englishman*, which he was long known by in the Army. Under *Turenne* he learned the Art of subduing the *French* Nation. When not obliged by Duty, he was, notwithstanding, present at every Enterprize of Difficulty and Danger, as a Volunteer. Nothing was so desperate, nor so apparently given over, but w his Courage and Conduct knew how to repair, of which he gave many Instances.

He distinguished himself the Year following, 1673, at the Siege of *Maestricht*, which had a Garrison of 10,000 Men, and made a vigorous Defence. He was remarkably one of those brave *English* Officers, who accompanied the Duke of *Monmouth* in one of the

the boldest and most desperate Attempts, that History perhaps makes mention of; and in which he was wounded, being then Captain of the *English* Grenadiers. The General's Example animated him, and he supported the General's Intrepidity, and was the chief Instrument of his Point being carried. Of *Churchill's* Courage and Conduct, the *French* King made a public Acknowledgment, and thanked him for, at the Head of his Army, with Assurance of Recommendation to his Master the King of *Great-Britain*.

Soon after his Return to *England*, being the universal Favourite of King, Court and People, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Sir *Charles Littleton's* Regiment. He was in general Estimation among the Court Ladies in that Reign of Gallantry and Intrigue, which he made instrumental to the raising of his Fortune.

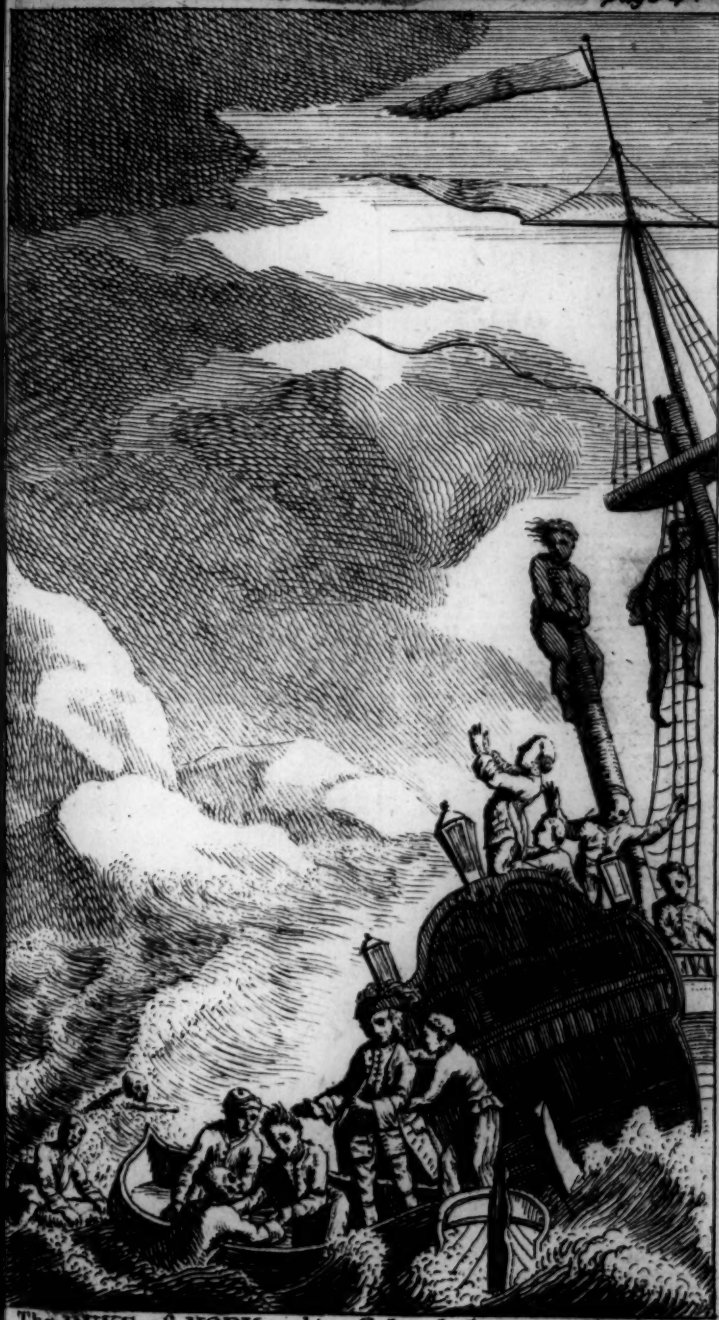
The Peace which ensued, at the Beginning of the Year 1674, deprived Lieutenant-Colonel *Churchill* of the Opportunity of displaying his military Talents in the Field; however, he let escape none by which he could promote his Fortune. He grew daily more and more in the Favours, as well of the King, as the Duke; and, tho' one of the youngest Officers, soon obtained, by the Favour of the latter, the Command of a Regiment.

In 1679, Colonel *Churchill* attended the Duke of *York* to *Flanders*, in which Retirement he had an Opportunity of studying the Duke's Character, a Knowledge of which was the the Main-spring of of his Conduct, in regard to him afterwards. He also attended his Royal Highness to *Scotland*; by whose Indulgence, among several other important Trusts which he was honoured with, he was made Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel *Churchill*, in the Year 1681, amidst the Splendor of *Charles's* gallant Court, instead of entirely devoting himself to a debauched and luxurious Life, according to the prevailing Fashion of those Times, fixed his Eyes particularly on one who shone among the many Beauties of that brilliant Court, and whom he resolved on as a lawful Sharer of his Bed, and those Glories towards which he was advancing with so much Rapidity; to wit, *Sarah*, the Daughter and Coheiress (with her Sister, the Countess of *Tyrconnel*) of *Richard Jennings* of *Sandridge*, in *Hertfordshire*, Esq; and of *Frances* his Wife, Daughter and Heiress of Sir *Giffard Thornhurst*, of *Agnes-Court*, in *Kent*, Baronet. She was born the Nine and Twentieth of May 1660, the very Day King *Charles II.* was restored; she was looked on as one of the most accomplished Ladies of the Court, and was very much in the Favour of the Princess *Anne*, the Duke of *York's* youngest Daughter, and afterwards our most gracious Sovereign Queen *Anne*.

In the Duke of *York's* Return in the Year 1682, to *Scotland*, from which Kingdom he had but lately come, Colonel *Churchill* attended him, with many other Persons of Distinction then in his Retinue. They went on board the *Gloucester* Frigate, at that Time lying in *Margate Road*, accompanied by the *Dartmouth*, *Ruby*, and *Happy Return*. The next Day, the *Gloucester* struck on the Sand called *Lemon Ore*, about sixteen Leagues from the Mouth of the *Humber*; she had in a very short Time seven Feet Water in her Hold; and the Duke, with the Colonel, and some few more only escaped with their Lives. It is reported, that on this Occasion, the Duke stayed some Time at the Hazard of his own Life to take the Colonel into his Boat.

The



The DUKE of YORK orders Colonel CHURCHILL to be taken into the Boat



The Duke got safe to *Scotland* on the Seventh of *May*, and with great Expedition came back by Sea to *London* in twenty Days, Colonel *Churchill* still accompanying him; who, having been an Eye-witness of the Duke of *York's* Conduct in *Scotland*, which he governed at that Time in an arbitrary Manner, and gave manifest Tokens of his Cruelty and inveterate Hatred to the *Presbyterians*, no doubt, fortified his Principles with Reflections on what the Duke might do when a reigning Prince, since he carried Matters so far while but presumptive Heir.

In the Year 1683, through the Request of the Duke of *York*, as a Reward of his faithful Service to him, the Colonel was created by King *Charles II.* Baron *Churchill* of *Aymouth*, in *Scotland*; his Letters Patent bearing Date the Twenty-first of *December* of this Year. He was also made Colonel of the third Troop of Guards.

On her Marriage with Prince *George* of *Denmark*, youngest Brother of King *Christian V.* the Princess *Anne* earnestly requested her Father, that Lady *Churchill* might be nominated one of the Ladies of her Bed-chamber; which being granted, she from that Step made her Way to the Height of Power, to which, by the Protection and Favour of her Royal Mistress, she gradually advanced.

In 1685, the Duke of *York* succeeded his Brother King *Charles II.* and was proclaimed by the Name of King *James II.* By this Change of Sovereigns, Lord *Churchill* was so far from losing Ground in his Royal Master's Favour, that his Affection and Esteem for him shone forth with more Lustre. He not only continued him one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, as he had been while Duke of *York*, and Colonel of the third Troop of Guards, but made him a Lieutenant-General, and sent him

Ambassador to the Court of *France*, to notify the Death of the late King, and his Majesty's Accession to the Crown.

It was on the Fifth of *March*, (N. S.) that his Lordship had Audience of his Most Christian Majesty, for this End, at *Versailles*; as he had afterwards of the Dauphin and Dauphiness, the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Duke and Duchefs of *Orleans*. The Eighth of the same Month, he had Audience of Leave in the same Manner; and on the Tenth left *Paris*, to return to *England*. Upon his Return from *France*, he was constituted, on the Sixteenth of *March*, High Steward of the Borough of *St. Alban's*.

On the Twenty-third of *April*, at the Coronation of King *James II.* he was particularly ordered to attend as Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed-chamber; and in the Proceffion he followed immediately after the Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Horse-guard (in waiting) between the Earl of *Huntingdon*, Captain of the Band of Pensioners, and the Viscount *Grandison*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; being followed by two Grooms of the Bed-chamber, and the Yeomen of the Bed-chamber.

His Majesty, the Fourteenth of *May* following, in Consideration of his faithful Services, created him a Peer of *England*, by the Style and Title of Lord *Churchill*, Baron *Churchill* of *Sandridge*, in the County of *Hertford*, a Manor belonging to the Family of *Jennings*, which devolved to him in Right of his Lady. The Nineteenth, his Lordship took his Seat in the House of Peers, being introduced between the Lord *Maynard*, and the Lord *Butler*, of *Weston*.

In

In the Month of *June*, when an Insurrection was raised in the *West*, in Favour of the Duke of *Monmouth*, who was arrived there from *Holland*, and laid Claim to the Crown; the Lord *Churchill* commanded the first Forces that were sent against him, and firmly rejected all *Monmouth's* Offers to shake his Allegiance; and, by the judicious Disposition of his Detachment, worsted all the other Parties. To his Vigilance the Night before the Battle of *Sedgmore*, the Fortune and Victory of that Day was owing.

It is difficult to conceive how Lord *Churchill*, who was so near the King's Person, and so much in his Favour, could possibly avoid, without giving Offence, being engaged in some of the pernicious Councils against our Laws, Religion and Liberty: And that he was not, is as certain, as his not being so is an irrefragable Proof of his prudent Conduct, and consummate Wisdom.

He, with several of the first Distinction, who had previously signed an Invitation to the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, to come and relieve these Kingdoms from *Popery*, *Slavery*, and arbitrary Power, went over to the Prince of *Orange* soon after his Arrival. Lord *Churchill*, as he deserted from the King's Party, sent the following Letter to his Majesty.

S I R,

S I N C E Men are seldom suspected of Sincerity, when they act contrary to their Interests; and tho' my dutiful Behaviour to your Majesty in the worst of Times, (for which I acknowledge my poor Services much over-paid) may not be sufficient to incline you to a charitable Interpretation of my Actions; yet, I hope the great Advantage I enjoy under your Majesty, which I can never expect in any other Change of Government,

vernment, may reasonably convince your Majesty, and the World, that I am actuated by a higher Principle, when I offered that Violence to my Inclination and Interest, as to desert your Majesty at a Time, when your Affairs seem to challenge the strictest Obedience from all your Subjects; much more from One, who lies under the greatest Obligations to your Majesty. This, Sir, could proceed from nothing but the inviolable Dictates of my Conscience, and a necessary Concern for my Religion, (which no good Man can oppose) and with which, I am instructed nothing ought to come in Competition. Heaven knows, with what Partiality my dutiful Opinion of your Majesty has hitherto represented those unhappy Designs which inconsiderate, and self-interested Men have framed against your Majesty's true Interest, and the Protestant Religion: But, as I can no longer join with such to give a Pretence, by Conquest to bring them to Effect, so I will always with the Hazard of my Life and Fortune, (so much your Majesty's Due) endeavour to preserve your royal Person and lawful Rights, with all the tender Concern, and dutiful Respect that becomes, &c.

Her Royal Highness Princess Anne of Denmark withdrew herself from Court, under the Conduct of Lady Churchill.

When King James II. left London and went to *Feverham*, in Order to embark for France, the Prince of Orange, who was advanced with his Army as far as *Henley*, dispatched the Lord Churchill, for whom he professed to have a particular Esteem and Value, thither, to re-assemble his Troop of Horse-guards: This Commission he performed with as much Prudence as Readiness; and he returned to the Prince to give him an Account thereof, and of the State of Affairs in the City.

Lord

Lord Churchill was likewise amongst those Peers, who met at *Westminster* the Twenty-first of *December*, and signed the Association, *To stand by one another, in pursuing the Ends of the Prince of Orange's Declaration; and that if any Attempt should be made on his Person, it should be revenged on all, by whom, or from whom, any such Attempts should be made.* He was also one of those Peers, who, on the Twenty-fifth of *December*, addressed his Highness *To take upon him the Administration of the public Affairs, both Civil and Military; and the Disposal of the public Revenue, for the Preservation of our Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties, and Properties, and of the Peace of the Nation, &c.*

This Address of the Peers was followed by the like Address from an Assembly of Commons, who had served in Parliament, and of the Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*.

On the Prince of *Orange's* taking the Administration upon him, in Pursuance of these two Addresses, he immediately made the Lord Churchill Lieutenant-General of his Forces, and gave him Directions to reform eight of the new-raised Regiments, viz. Five of Horse, and Three of Foot, as far as extended to their Officers, but to keep in those who had served before, and were willing to be employed by his Highness. The Regiment of Major General *Oglethorpe*, was given to Lord Churchill's Brother.

The Day after that of the Proclamation of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Lord Churchill was sworn one of their first Privy Council, and made one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bed-chamber; and on the Ninth of *April*, being two Days before their Majesties Coronation, his Lordship's faithful Services were rewarded by his being advanced to the Dignity

of Earl of *Marlborough*, and accordingly he attended at their Majesties Coronation, in that Quality.

The Reception of King *James* in the *French* Court, and his transporting *French* Forces into *Ireland*, caused a Declaration of War against *France*. King *William* finding his own Presence requisite in *England*, thought the Earl of *Marlborough* the most proper Person to command his Forces in the *Netherlands*; his Lordship landed at *Rotterdam* the Seven and Twentieth of *May*, (N. S.) and proceeding to *Maestricht*, arrived the Second of *June*. After a Conference with Prince *Waldeck*, on the Operations of the Campaign, they both set out the next Day for the Camp.

The *French*, who were greatly superior in Numbers to the Allies, acting on the defensive only, attacked *Walcourt*, the Five and Twentieth of *August* (N. S.). The Earl by his Generalship, and his *English* Troops by their Bravery, made the Enemy draw off their Forces in great Haste and Disorder, leaving behind them some Cannon and Ammunition, with near two Thousand Soldiers and Officers, killed and wounded. The Loss on the Side of the Allies, did not exceed three hundred Men. The Earl's Conduct on this Occasion was universally praised, and particularly by Prince *Waldeck*, who said to King *William*, That *Marlborough* saw into the Art of a General more in one Day, than others did in a great many Years.

In the Year 1690, at the latter End of the Season, he was sent General of the Forces embarked from *Portsmouth* for *Ireland*; he arrived with the Fleet before *Corke*, the Twenty-first of *September*. It was he projected the taking of *Corke* and *Kinsale* in Winter. His Lordship finding that the Enemy had a Battery of eight Guns, to oppose his Entry
into

into the Harbour of *Cork*, he sent three Boats on shore full of his most intrepid Soldiers, who, by a continual Fire, obliged the *Irish* to quit their Battery.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and the Earl of *Marlborough* being both Lieutenant Generals, a warm Dispute arose between them concerning the chief Command. The Duke laid claim to it with some Heat as a Prince; but the Earl, with his usual Gentleman-like Temper, insisted on its being his Right, not only as the elder Officer, but as he commanded the Troops of his own Nation, which were Principals in the Quarrel; whereas the Duke only commanded Auxiliaries: But that his Country might not suffer through such a Dispute, he desisted from a Part of his just Right, and accordingly the Earl of *Marlborough* commanded the first Day, and gave the Word *Wirtemberg*; and the Duke of that Name commanding next, gave the Word *Marlborough*, so they shared the Command.

When all Things were ready for a general Assault, the Besieged, in *Cork*, thought fit to prevent it, and agreed to the Earl of *Marlborough's* Conditions, signed the Twenty-eighth of *September*.

The Earl resolved to pursue his good Success, he immediately sent away a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of Brigadier *Villiers*, to summon the Town and Forts of *King'sale*; and his Lordship setting out himself from *Cork*, the first of *October*, arrived the next Day before the Town, where he met with more Difficulty than he at first apprehended, but by his great Conduct obliged them to capitulate.

This Expedition being brought to a happy Conclusion, the Earl of *Marlborough* left the Command of the Troops to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, embarked for *England*, and arrived at *Kennington* the
Eight

Eight-and-twentieth of October; he was very well received by his Majesty, who said of him, *That he knew no Man so fit for a General, who had seen so few Campaigns.* The King being informed of the State of Affairs in Ireland, remanded him back thither, where he did great Services during the Winter.

The next Year, 1691, his Lordship made the Campaign under King William, who sent him, and the Count de Solmes, before-hand from Loo to Flanders, to put all things in Readiness for opening the Campaign, and to draw the Army together against his Arrival; his Conduct was such on the Occasion, as drew this high Commendation of him from Prince Vaudemont to King William, while at Loo. *There is something, said the Prince, in the Earl of Marlborough, that is inexpressible; for the Fire of Kirk, the Thought of Lanier, the Skill of Mackay, and the Bravery of Colchester, seem to be united in his Person: And I have lost my Knowledge in Physiognomy, which hitherto never deceived me, if any Subject you have, can ever attain to such military Glory, as this Combination of sublime Perfections must one Day advance him to.* The Prince seems to have had a prophetic Spirit; his Majesty smiling answered, *He believed that Marlborough would do his Part to make his Words good.*

The Campaign ended, the King left the Army the Seventeenth of September, and on the Nineteenth of October landed in England, accompanied among other Noblemen by the Earl of Marlborough, who was again nominated to serve under the King in the quality of a general Officer the next Campaign, 1692; but, to the universal Surprise of the Nation, he was at once removed from all his Employments, which were filled up by others. His Lordship retired
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with the Calmness of the old Roman Dictator, wishing to be succeeded by a better Servant, and one more concerned for his Majesty's Honour.

Various Causes have been assigned for this Event, but not one ascertained. *Marlborough's* Friends at Court, and in the King's Favour, did not cease to represent to his Majesty, how little he deserved such Treatment. Not long after, he and some other Peers were put in the Tower upon a false Accusation of High Treason; the Conspiracy of some abandoned Miscreants, hoping that Forgery and false Swearing would be well received and recompenced at Court. But the Contrivers of it being detected, were whipped and pilloried, and the Lords enlarged. The Earl of *Marlborough* passed the Remainder of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary* in a quiet Retirement, without appearing in any remarkable Scene of Action. The Queen died of the Small-pox, the Eight and-twentieth of *December*, 1694.

In the Year 1696, the Earl of *Marlborough* was again accused falsely of being in King *James's* Interest by Sir *John Fennick*, but acquitted by the Parliament. The King was pleased on the Nineteenth of *June*, though many others had made Interest for so important a Charge, to appoint the Right Honourable *John*, Earl of *Marlborough*, to be Governor to his Highness the Duke of *Gloucester*, then entering on the Tenth Year of his Age. When he deliverd the young Prince to him, the King said: *My Lord, teach him to be but what you are, and my Nephew cannot want Accomplishments*; than which, his Majesty could not have bestowed a greater Encomium on him. The same Evening his Lordship was sworn of the Privy Council, and took his Place there accordingly.

On the Sixteenth of *July*, 1698, his Majesty named the Earl of *Marlborough* one of the Lords Justices for the Administration of the Government during his Absence in *Holland*; the Year after he was again named one; and also in the Year 1700, in which he had the Affliction to lose his royal Pupil the Duke of *Gloucester*, a Prince of the greatest Hopes.

Upon the Death of the King of *Spain*, and the *French* receding from the Treaty of Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, *Europe* being threatened with a new War, and the King being sensible of his own declining State of Health, he on the first of *June* declared the Earl of *Marlborough*, General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in *Holland*. On the Twenty-eight of the same Month he appointed his Lordship Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary for the Negotiations at the *Hague*. His Lordship embarked with his Majesty at *Margate*, the first of *July*, and came two Days afterwards to the *Hague*. He took his Residence in Prince *Maurice's* House, near the Court, which the States out of a peculiar Respect to his Majesty, and Esteem for his Lordship sent him, where he received the Visits of all foreign Ministers. The Twenty-ninth of *August*, his Lordship reviewed the *English* Forces which had been sent over that Summer, in in the different Garrisons where they were quartered. The first of *September* he returned to the *Hague*; the Twenty-second waited on the King at *Loo*, which he left a few Days after, and went to *Breda* to prepare every thing in the Camp, near that Place, for the King's Reception. The Thirtieth, the King reviewed the Forces, and with his chief Officers were entertained at Dinner by the Earl of *Marlbrough* at his Lordship's Quarters. The Third of *October*, the
Earl

Earl set out from the Camp, and after he had conferred with the *States General*, and the Foreign Ministers at the *Hague*, returned to *England* on the sitting of the Parliament.

King *James II.* died the Sixth of *September*, (O. S.) 1701. And the *French King* having declared the young pretended Prince of *Wales*, to be King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, all necessary Preparations for War were making; but before it broke out, it pleased God to take away his Majesty on the Eight of *March*, 1702.

Queen *Ann*, in her first Speech to Parliament, declared herself to be in the same hostile Resolutions, and cast an early Eye of Favour on the Earl of *Marlborough*, and made him Partaker of the first Honours she bestowed; for within a few Days after her Accession to the Throne, on the Fourteenth of *March*, he was elected into the *Most Noble Order of the Garter*, into which Order he was afterwards installed by his Proxy, Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*. The following Day he was declared Captain General of all her Majesty's Forces in *England*, or which were employed abroad in Conjunction with the Troops of her Allies. Her Majesty also sent him to *Holland* with the Character of *Ambassador Extraordinary*, and *Plempotentiary to the States General*. He arrived at the *Hague*, the Twenty-eight of *March*, (N. S.) where he staid but a few Days, though to very good Purpose, having settled several important Affairs with the Deputies of the State, especially for the opening of the Campaign; and on the Fifth of *April*, he arrived in *England*, having been chose, by the *Dutch*, Commander in Chief of their Army, with a Salary of 1000 *l. per Annum*. In consequence whereof, in order to prevent all Misunderstandings among the general Officers, he took
Care

Care, before his departure from *Holland*, to settle the Points of Pre-eminence or Rank. On the Twelfth of the same Month he was one of the Sixteen Earls Assistants at the Funeral Obsequies of King *William*. On the Twenty-third ditto, being St. *George's* Day, her Majesty's Coronation was performed with the usual Solemnity at *Westminster-Abbey*, at which the Earl and his Countess assisted in their proper Rank.

He set out for *Holland* the Twelfth of *May*, her Majesty having, for the better Support of his Dignity, conferred upon him the Place of Master General of the Ordinance; the *States* with whom he had several Conferences as Ambassador, and Captain General, having declared him Generalissimo of all their Forces, sent Orders to all their Generals and other Officers to obey him.

The Earl, on his side, made so modest and becoming a use of the Power put into his Hands, as soon gained him the Hearts of all general Officers who were under him; and to the Earl of *Athlone*, eminent for his military Exploits, he behaved in so courteous and obliging a manner, that the Command seemed to be equal between them. All things being now regulated with the Deputies of the *States*, his Lordship left the *Hague* the Thirtieth of *June* (N. S.) and went to *Breda*, from whence he sent what Detachments could be spared from that Place and other Garrisons, to the Camp at *Nimeguen*. He followed thither himself the Second of *July*, where the next Day the Earl of *Athlone*, and the other general Officers, made him a Visit. At an Interview with them, he gave the necessary Orders for drawing the Army together, which formed a Camp at *Deckemburgh* and *Budenwick*, consisting of Seventy-six Battalions of Foot, and one Hundred and Twenty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, amount-

ing

ing together to about 60,000 Men, with 62 Cannon, 8 Mortars and Hawbitzers, and 24 Pontoons. Thither the Earl went likewise; and on the 8th, held a Council of War of all the general Officers, to concert the farther Operations of the Campaign. When the Army was brought together, the Earl of *Marlborough* finding his Forces, if not superior in Number to that of the Duke of *Burgundy*, yet justly so by other Advantages, marched his Army on the 16th, over the *Maese*, and encamped at *Overasselt*, near *Grave*, within two Leagues and a half of the Enemy, who had entrenched themselves between *Gock* and *Gennep*. On the 26th, the Confederate Army re passed the *Maese*, below the *Grave*; and on the 28th encamped at *Geldorp*; upon which Motion the *French* went over the same River at *Venlo*, and retreated as fast as the Allies advanced; by which *Spanish Guelderland* was exposed to the Discretion of the Allies, for whom Lord *Cutts*, at the Head of a Detachment, had taken the Castle of *Gravenbreck*. The 12th, the Confederate Army encamped at *Everbeck*, and on the 22d, at *Holechtoren*, where they found the *French* seemingly preparing to receive them, being very advantageously posted, and having received divers Reinforcements, making about 18 or 20,000 Men: So that they were now in a Condition, if Courage had not been wanting, to venture an Engagement. The Earl of *Marlborough* ranged his Troops in Order of Battle, and in that Manner continued his March. The Duke of *Burgundy* and the *French* Generals ranged their Army likewise in Order of Battle, though they very well knew there could be no Action; the two Armies being separated by Marshes and Defiles, in such a Manner, that it was impossible for either to attack the other, without a very great Hazard. In this Posture both Ar-

mies

mies remained two Days cannonading each other, and expecting which would begin the Attack ; but the *French*, not willing to run the Risque, though they were so well secured, decamped silently in the Night, and took Post at *Berringen*. The *French*, to do some Honour at least to the Duke of *Burgundy* for this his first Campaign, pretended it was the Allies who declined the Battle.

The *Dutch*, who were in the deepest Concern but a few Weeks before, on the Retreat of their Army under the Cannon of *Nimeguev*, (before the Earl of *Marlborough* arrived) had now the Pleasure to see the Enemy fly in their Turn. The Earl went on, taking several Places which made little or no Resistance : He now saw very plainly, that the *French* were as assiduous to avoid a Battle, as he to engage them to it ; for they always retired before him, or posted themselves in inaccessible Places : He therefore thought fit to decamp from thence the 29th, and marched to *Asch*, resolving to drive the Enemy from their Holds on the *Maese*, and secure the Navigation of that River, and Communication with *Maestricht*. *Venlo* was accordingly besieged, and was taken chiefly by the Conduct and Bravery of Lord *Cutts*, who behaved in so gallant a Manner as justly deserved a general Applause ; the Troops of the respective Nations of the Alliance, acted with determined Intrepidity, but the *English* in a most distinguished Manner, animated by their undaunted Countryman and Leader at the Attack ; and Lord *Huntingdon's* heroic Example, who called to the Soldiers who had got over the Pallisadoes, to help him over, and promised all the Money he had about him, which he gave them very generously, and led them on with much Bravery and Success. The Loss of the *English* in this Siege was but inconsiderable.

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The Earl of *Marlborough* was no sooner informed of the Surrender of *Venlo*, than his active Genius put him upon making the best of the Remainder of the Season, and pushing on to new Conquests. He therefore ordered the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Prussian* Forces which had taken *Venlo*, to invest *Ruremond*, which was done on the 29th of *September* (N. S.). The Operations were carried on with such uncommon Vigour, that the Garrison beat a Parley the 6th of *October*, and the next Day surrendered the Town; the Garrison was conducted to *Louvain*. During this short Siege, *Stevenswaert*, a Fortrefs in the Middle of the *Maese*, was vigorously attacked by General *Schultz* with a Detachment, and taken by Capitulation. Thereby the Navigation of the *Maese* was opened, and made free between *Maestricht* and *Holland*: And all this while the Marshal *de Boufflers* sat still, without making any Motion for the Relief of these important Places, or even so much as to aim at offering the Allies any Diversion.

The Earl of *Marlborough's* Intelligence and Conduct were superior to that of the Marshal's, he out-did him in every March; and was so active in circumventing all his Designs, as the following memorable Instance will prove. His Excellency having had Notice where the Marshal designed to be one Day at Noon, marched so early, and was so posted, that *Boufflers* with his Army came within Shot of the Confederate Troops, before he knew where he was; and would in all Probability have been ruined, Horse and Foot, if the too-cautious Dutch Generals (who were influenced by the Deputies of the States attending the Army) could have been prevailed upon to venture a Battle. That being prevented, the Marshal stole out of the Trap, by the Favour of a dark Night.

Nor

Nor was the indefatigable Vigilance of our great Commander less conspicuous in the extraordinary March he made from his Camp at *Soutendale* to *Liege*, before which Place he set down with his Army the 12th of *October* (N. S.). In the Evening the Chapter and Magistracy sent Commissioners to the Earl of *Marlborough*, desiring to treat; and their Request being readily granted, Articles were agreed on the 13th, and signed by his Excellency, by the Deputies of the States-General, and by the Commissioners for the Chapter and Magistracy; pursuant to which, one of the Gates of the City was delivered the same Night at 10 o'Clock; and on the 14th they took Possession of the whole Town with three *English* Regiments of Horse, and as many Battalions of Foot, under the Command of Lord *Cutts*, the Keys having been delivered to the Earl of *Marlborough*, with great Submission. On the 18th in the Evening, the Trenches were opened before the great Citadel, which was taken Sword in Hand the 23d. All the Troops, particularly the *English*, behaved to Admiration; and besides Honour, got a very considerable Booty, their Loss not great; all in the Citadel were Prisoners at Discretion; the *Chartreuse* surrendered soon after.

The third of *November* (N.S.) the Confederate Army separated near *Liege*, and so put an End to a Campaign glorious beyond Expectation. The Day the Army separated, the Earl of *Marlborough* went to *Maastricht*, where thinking it the easiest and quickest, as well as the safest Way of returning to the *Hague*, he embarked the very same Evening on the *Maese* for *Holland*; the large escorting Boat in which was General *Coborn*, having out-ailed the one he was in, and the Horse-Guards who rode along the Banks of the River, mistaking their Way in the Night,

a small

a small Party of 35 Men from *Gueldres*, still in the Hands of the *French*, that was lurking on the Banks of the River, near three Leagues below *Venlo*, waiting for an Adventure, the Company being all asleep, they seized by Surprise, between 11 and 12 at Night, the Rope by which the Boat was drawn, and haul'd it on Shore. They immediately made a Discharge of their small Arms, and threw several Grenadoes into the Boat, by which some of the Soldiers were wounded; this done, they entered and seized the Boat with all who were in it, before they could get in any Order to make an Opposition. With the Earl were Monsieur *Obdam*, one of the *Dutch* Generals, and Mr. *Gueldermalsen*, one of the Deputies of the States-General. They did not know the Earl of *Marlborough*, but the other two they knew, who both had Passes, according to a Civility usually practised by the Generals on both Sides. The Earl of *Marlborough's* Brother had one; but his ill State of Health having made him leave the Campaign, it remained in the Hands of, and now served the Earl. The Date indeed was expired; but the Calmness and Presence of Mind with which he produced it, together with the Hurry they were in, and the Night, happily prevented that from being discovered. They therefore only rifled the Boat, searched the Trunks and Baggage, emptied them of what Plate and Things of Value they found, and took Presents from those whom they believed to be protected by their Passes; and then, after having stopt them several Hours, and taken his Excellency's Guard of Foot Prisoners, they let them go; so they happily escaped from Danger.

The Consternation at the Alarm of his being taken, could be equalled by nothing but the inexpressible Joy his unexpected Arrival at the *Hague* caused.

caused. Having finished his Negotiations there, and concerted Matters with the Deputies of the States, for the Operations of the future Campaign, he departed thence, and arrived at *London* the 28th of *November*. The Queen had been addressed by Lords and Commons, for the glorious and wonderful Success of her Arms, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Marlborough*, &c. and *Thursday*, the 12th of the said Month, was the Day of Thanksgiving for the same at *St. Paul's Church*, whither her Majesty went in great State, attended by both Houses of Parliament; and the public Demonstrations given by the Inhabitants of *London* and *Wenstminster*, were suitable to so great and solemn an Occasion. Immediately after his Arrival, a Committee appointed by the House of Commons, attended the Earl of *Marlborough* with their Thanks, for the great and signal Services by him performed for this Nation; to which he made a becoming Answer.

The Queen declared on the 2d of *December*, that from a due Sense of the Earl's eminent Services as Commander, and Statesman, she intended to make him a Duke, which she did accordingly by the Title of Marquis of *Blandford* and Duke of *Marlborough*; and his Grace was likewise this Year (1702) appointed one of the Commissioners for treating of an Union with *Scotland*.

The TRANSACTIONS of the Year 1703.

WHILE the Duke of *Marlborough* was busied, with his usual Application, in making the necessary Preparations for opening the Campaign, he had a very pungent domestic Affliction to encounter with; the Loss of his only Son, the Marquis of *Blandford*; a promising Youth of 18 Years of Age; graceful

graceful in Person, affable in Temper, and of excellent natural Parts. He died the 20th of *February* of the Small-pox at *Cambridge*. This Misfortune happening just as his Grace was upon his Departure for *Holland*, put a stop to his crossing the Sea for some Days. However, he arrived at the *Hague* the 17th of *March* (N. S.) Upon his Grace's Arrival, the *Dutch* brought their Armies into the Field; and by his prudent Management, the Confederates were enabled to open the Campaign early with the Siege of *Bonn*, which was invested by his Orders the 24th of *April*; the next Day he went to *Cologne*. After some Consultations among the Generals, upon the Duke's Return, the Town was ordered to be attacked in three Places; for which three Attacks the Duke had formed the Plan. The Troops took their Posts the 27th; and the 3d of *May* the Trenches were opened, and carried on with great Success, and very inconsiderable Loss, by the great Care of the Generals and Engineers. The same Day the Batteries were begun to be raised with great Alacrity, and being finished by the 8th, the Besiegers began to fire with good Success against both the Town and Fort. The next Day the Fort was taken by Storm; the Commander, with a few Survivors, were made Prisoners. This Success was so unexpected, that the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Expresses to the *States General* to acquaint them with it. Being now Masters of the Fort, a great Battery was raised on it, which, on the 12th began to play on the Town from 70 Pieces of heavy Cannon and 18 Mortars, in order to make two Breaches. The next Day about Noon, the Besieged with about 1000 Foot, supported by all their Horse and Dragoons, made a Sally; the Besiegers in the Trenches were at first put into some Disorder, but soon

soon recovering themselves, they repulsed the *French* with the Loss of 100 Men killed, and as many wounded, besides a Major and three Captains taken Prisoners; whereas the Loss on the Side of the Allies, did not amount to half the Number. The Confederate Troops in this Siege shewed so much Bravery, and such an astonishing Tempest of artificial Fire was poured in by the Besiegers, that, unable to resist any longer, the 15th of May (N. S.) the Enemy surrendered the Place on honourable Conditions which were signed by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur *d'Aligre* the *French* Governor.

Bonn taken, the Duke rejoined the Army of the Confederates, and marched them towards *Liege*, with a Design not only to secure that Place, but to oblige the Enemy to decamp from *Tongeren*, where their Army seemed to be posted in a very advantageous Situation. On the 25th, the Duke marched from *Hocht*, near *Maestricht*, and having passed the River *Jecker*, advanced to *Hautin*, where the Enemy designed to have foraged that Morning; but upon Notice of the Duke's Approach, they removed to a greater Distance, and continued upon their Arms that Night. However, the next Day, when the Confederates advanced to *Nieudorp*, they retreated with great Precipitation, and the Duke of *Berwick*, after having blown up the Walls and Tower of *Tongeren*, where he commanded, quitted that Place likewise. The Duke of *Marlborough* followed them, and advanced within half a League of their Camp, but a River parted the two Armies, and the *French* had secured all the Bridges and Passes of it; notwithstanding which, they were far from thinking themselves sure, till they got to *Hannuye*. Upon the Duke's advancing to *Thyr* and *Lamin*, they did indeed draw up in order of Battle, but their Courage
again

again failed them, and they thought it safest to retire within their Lines. A great deal of Time being thus consumed to no Purpose, the Duke at last resolved to attack them in their Intrenchments, which Design was intrusted to, and executed successfully by General *Coborn*, and Baron *Spar*, in the Country of *Waes*. The Duke's Design was, after the forcing of the Lines, to make himself Master of *Antwerp*, which was garrisoned by some *Spanish* Troops, under the Command of Marquis *de Redmer*, who was afterwards joined and assisted by Monsieur *de Boufflers*, and Prince *Berelate*, with 30 Squadrons, and 30 Companies of Grenadiers, from the Marshall *de Villeroy's* grand Camp. Their Movements brought on the famous Battle of *Eckeren*, a Village about 14 Miles North of *Antwerp*: The Dutch Army, under the Command of General *Obdam*, in the Beginning was severely handled, and he being cut off from his Army, made his Escape, as if all was lost; but by the Bravery of the Troops and commanding Officers next to him, Matters were retrieved, and the French repulsed by *Schlangeburg*: *Obdam* was disgraced, and dismissed from the Dutch Service, for an Error in Judgment.

The Allies being willing to repair the Disadvantages of the Action at *Eckeren*, joined all their Forces together, resolved to come to an Engagement with the Marshal *de Villeroy*; who, encamping near *St. Job*, ranged all his Forces in order of Battle, and gave out, that he was determined to stay there for the Duke of *Marlborough*. His Grace and Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, hoping the Marshal would be as good as his Word, marched with the Army under their Command, in several Columns, to *Hoogstraet*, within half a League of the Enemy's Camp; who, to all Appearance, were making great Preparations for a

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vigorous Action. General *Schlangenburg* decamping from *Lillo*, marched all Night, and arrived early in the Morning between *Eckeren* and *Capelle*, to attack them on that Side; and the Duke of *Marlborough* with his Army, advanced in a great Plain, over against the Enemy, and caused 4 Pieces of Cannon to be discharged, for a Signal to General *Schlangenburg* to begin the Attack. But as he advanced, the Marshal declined the Engagement, and having set Fire to his Camp, ordered his Army to retire within their Lines, which they accordingly did with great Precipitation. By this Means they covered the City of *Antwerp*, which was exactly in their Rear, and thereby frustrated the Duke's Design. Attended by several General Officers, and a Guard of 4000 Horse and Dragoons, he went the 27th of *July* to view the Enemy's Lines, and had a Scheme to force them, which was industriously put off from Time to Time, by the Deputies of the States-General. On the 16th of *August*, *Huy* was invested, and taken soon after; the Garrison made Prisoners of War. After which a Resolution was taken to besiege *Limburg*, a very strong, though not large City, and the Capital of the Duchy and Territory of that Name. On the 5th of *September*, by Break of Day, the Duke and Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* marched with the grand Army from the Neighbourhood of *Huy*; *Limburg* was invested the 10th; the 12th, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, marched from the Camp at *St. Tron*, with 15 Squadrons and 24 Battalions, in order to command the Siege in Person; and he arrived there accordingly two Days after. The 20th, all Necessaries for the expeditious carrying on of the Siege, arrived from *Liege*. The Trenches being opened, and the Batteries finished,

on the 25th they played Night and Day with 24 Pieces of Cannon and 8 Mortars upon the upper Town. The 27th, the Breach was so wide, that the Confederates were preparing to give a general Assault, which the *French* perceiving, beat a Parley, and the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War. On the 17th of *December*, the City of *Gueldres* surrendered, after it had long been blockaded, bombarded, and reduced almost to a Heap of Ruins. The taking of these two Places was of infinite Service to the Allies.

With these Conquests ended the Campaign in the *Netherlands*; and the Duke of *Marlborough*, having concerted proper Measures at the *Hague* for the ensuing Campaign, embarked for *England*, where he arrived the 13th of *October*, O. S. This Year the Duke of *Marlborough* was appointed Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*.

TRANSACTIONS of the Year 1704.

HIS Grace embarked at *Harwich*, the 8th of *April*, O. S. with his Brother, General *Churchill*, and other General Officers; they landed safely at *Maeslandt Sluys*, the 21st of the same Month, N. S. and came the same Evening to the *Hague*, where he received the Compliments of the Foreign Ministers, &c. On the 23d, he was attended by a Deputation of the States-General, with whom he had a preliminary Conference about the Measures he thought most proper to be prosecuted this Summer; which were, to move the grand Scene of War from *Flanders* into *Germany*, and there to strike at the Root of the Evil, by defeating the Schemes of the *Bavarians* and *French*. His Movements thither were executed with such Prudence and Skill, that the

French could not penetrate into them. On the 10th of *June* he called at *Mondelsheim*, where he received Advice in the Morning, by the Adjutant general, that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, with Count *Wratislau*, were on the Road to his Camp, to dine with his Grace. About 3 in the Afternoon, his Highness arrived at the Duke's Quarters, where he was received with all the Marks of Honour and Civility due to his Rank and Quality. After Dinner, the remaining Part of the Day was spent in Consultations on the present Posture of Affairs, which lasted several Hours. The Result was, that the two Armies should join; and that the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, should command each Day, alternately; and that Prince *Eugene* should head a separate Army on the *Rhine*. The 13th, in the Morning, the Duke was informed by Count *Wratislau*, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was coming Post to meet his Grace; upon which the Duke sent Colonel *Cadogan* with a Compliment to his Highness, whom he found at *Esslingen*, with Prince *Lobcorowitz* his Nephew, and conducted them to great *Heppach*, where he was. Mutual Compliments being over, a Conference was held between the Generals. The 29th, it was resolved by them both in Council to draw near *Donauport*; they marched very near the Enemy's Camp.

The 1st of *July*, the Confederates continued their March in Sight of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Army at *Dillengen*, and encamped with their Right at *Amerdingen*, and their Left at *Ouderingen*. The Camp being pitched, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with a Guard of 60 Squadrons, advanced a little in the Front of his Army, to take a View of the strong Situation of the Enemy; and returning soon after, gave the necessary Orders for preparing every Thing during

during the Night, in order to attack the Enemy's Entrenchments next Day. Some Officers were of Opinion, that after so tiresome a March, the Troops should have some Rest before the Attack; but the Duke would hear of no Delay. While he was thus exerting himself in the Field, and using the utmost Diligence for the common Cause, there was not wanting a Set of People in *England*, who being his professed Enemies, were putting the worst Construction upon his Actions, and forming Parties to ruin both his Reputation and Interest, if his great Projects for this Campaign had miscarried.

The necessary Orders being given to the Army, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced the 2d of *July*, at 3 in the Morning, with a Detachment of 6000 Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Goor*, and 30 Squadrons of *English* and *Dutch* Cavalry, besides 3 Battalions of *Imperial* Grenadiers; the rest of the Army, under Prince *Lewis*, following with all possible Diligence; but the Way being very bad and long, the Detachment led by his Grace could not come to the River *Wernits*, which runs by *Donaupert*, 'till about Noon; and it was 3 of the Clock before the Bridges were so finished, that they could get over that River with their Artillery. The Duke having passed the same at the Head of the Cavalry, about 5 o'Clock, rode up as near to the Intrenchments as was necessary; and having viewed them, made the necessary Disposition for the Attack. In the mean Time, the *English* and *Dutch* Artillery began to thunder against the Enemy, who answered it briskly from their Batteries, for about an Hour. These Preparations being over, after an Engagement of about an Hour and half, the Intrenchments having been broke into, the Confederates made terrible Slaughter of the Enemy, pursuing them to the very

Danube, where a great Part of them followed the Example of several general Officers, who saved themselves by swimming over that River. Sixteen Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon were taken, with all their Ammunition, Tents, and Baggage, and 13 Colours, besides Count *D'Arco's* Plate, with other rich Booty, which was distributed among the victorious Soldiers. The first Attack being begun with a Battalion of the *English* Foot-Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney* and *Ingoldsby*, they suffered more than any other. It is to be recorded, to the immortal Glory of the Lord *Mordaunt*, only Son to the Earl of *Peterborough*, that of a Detachment of 50 Grenadiers of *English* Guards, which he led on to the Attack, he escaped unhurt, with only Ten of his Men. The Duke of *Marlborough* gained great Honour in this Action; giving his Orders with the greatest Presence of Mind imaginable, and exposing his Person to the greatest Danger. The Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, with Deserters of each Side, amounted from 5 to 6000; many Officers of Rank were slain. The next Day the *Bavarian* Garrison quitted *Donawert*, and broke down the Bridges, but had not Time to destroy their Ammunition and Provisions, as they intended. The Confederates entered the Town without any Opposition, and found in it 2000 Sacks of Meal, great Store of Oats, and all Sorts of Provisions and Ammunition, which the Enemy had not Time to destroy. The whole Confederate Army passed the *Danube* the 5th of *July*, over several Bridges of Pontons, and encamped at *Metingen*, in the Elector of *Bavaria's* Country; his Army being retired to the other Side of the *Lech*, and having intrenched themselves under the Cannon of *Augsburg*. The 6th was observed by the Duke of *Marlborough's* Orders, as a Day of Thanksgiving for the late Victory, throughout

throughout his Army. Count *Palfi* arrived the same Day with a Compliment from Prince *Eugene* to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Duke, whose constant Custom it was to make the most of every Advantage, was resolved to improve this, and pursue the Enemy, before they recovered out of the Consternation they were under. Upon the first Notice of our Troops having begun to pass the *Lech*, the Garrison of *Neubourg* abandoned that Place, and retired to *Ingoldstat*. A Detachment was hereupon sent by the Duke of *Marlborough*, to take Possession of *Nieuburg*. The Enemy having left a Garrison in *Roin*, a small Town in the Circle of *Bavaria*, the confederate Generals resolved to attack it the Night that the Trenches were opened before it; the Garrison at first seemed inclined to defend it to the last Extremity; but the Besiegers playing upon the Town, with 27 Pieces of Cannon, and the Approaches being carried on with good Success, the 16th, the Garrison desired to capitulate; and the Articles being agreed on, they marched out the next Day, being about 400 Foot, commanded by the Count *de Merci*, Brigadier general; and were conducted by a Party of Horse, to the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Camp near *Augsburg*. A Detachment of 400 of the Allies took Possession of the Place at the same Time, and found there 24 Pieces of brass Cannon, with some Ammunition, besides a considerable Quantity of other Provisions, which were ordered to be applied to the Use of the Troops. The 18th, the Allies, being encouraged by the Prosperity of their Arms, and willing to push forward their Conquests, continued their March, and encamped with the Right at *Kuepach*, and the Left at *Aicha*, a very fine Town. At *Aicha*, the Enemy had a Garrison of 8 or 900 *Bavarian* Boors, who, refusing to submit,

mit, were Part of them put to the Sword; the rest made Prisoners of War, and the Town permitted to be plundered by the Soldiers. Here, likewise, the Generals took their Quarters, and caused a Magazine to be erected.

The Emperor no sooner received Advice of this Success of the Confederate Army, which might be justly called, *His Delivery from apparent Ruin and Desolation*, than he bethought himself how to shew the grateful Sense he had of the signal Service done him by the Duke of Marlborough; and therefore wrote a Letter of Thanks to his Grace, on occasion of the late Victory at Schellenberg. Count *Wratislau*, on his delivering the Letter to the Duke, told his Grace, *That the Emperor desired he would accept of the Honour intended him, of the Title and Dignity of a Prince of the Empire.* Whereupon his Grace prayed the Count to represent to the Emperor, *That he was extremely sensible of his Imperial Majesty's Goodness towards him, beyond any thing he could deserve; but that his Ambition was certainly bounded in the Queen's Grace and Favours; whose abundant Kindness had already been extended towards him, beyond whatever he could have aimed at; and that he must refer himself wholly to her Majesty's Pleasure.* Thereupon the Emperor wrote a Letter with his own Hand to the Queen, to be delivered to her by his Resident, Mr *Hoffman*, at the Court of England.

The Confederate Army under Prince *Lewis* and the Duke of Marlborough, having rested two Days at *Aicha*, made a small March from thence; the Right advancing about half a League on this Side of that Town, and the Left to a Village called *Roerbach*. The next Morning, the 22d of *July*, N. S. the Duke of Marlborough, with the Picquet of the Cavalry of the Left, and a Detachment of 500 Foot, marched to view the Ground for a Camp
near

near *Friedburg*, where the Enemy had put a Garrison of 200 Foot, and as many Horse; who, as soon as his Grace came upon the Plain, within Sight of the Town, retired towards their Army, driving their Horses, which were grazing, before them; and that they had not time to mount. Three Squadrons of Dragoons were thereupon ordered to cut off their Rear; but, by Reason of the Ways through which they were to pass, they could not come up time enough to prevent their Escape. However, they took above 100 Horses in the Town, and pursued the rest to their grand Guard, which, upon their Approach, retired under the Protection of the Camp. His Grace went into the Town, where he left 400 Foot, and 100 Horse, under the Command of Lord *North* and *Gray*, and then returned to the Camp. The 23d, the Army marched again, and encamped with the Right at *Wolfurthausen*, and the Left at *Oosmaring*; the Town of *Friedburg* being in the Centre of the Line, and within a League of *Augsburg*; under the Cannon of which the Elector of *Bavaria* had so advantageously posted the Remains of his Army, that it was impossible to attack or force him out of his Shelter: However, by this March, the Duke of *Marlborough* had entirely cut off all Communication between him and his Country, which his Grace had now wholly in his Power; yet, notwithstanding, made better Proposals for an Accommodation than he could have expected; which he only pretended to listen to, in order to gain Time for the *French* to advance to his Assistance; and, on account of his Breach of Promise to come to the Confederate Camp and sign them, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, gave Orders for the plundering and burning *Bavaria*, as far as *Munich*, the Capital of that

that Electorate ; which were executed, and all offered Contributions refused.

While these Things were transacting, the Duke received Advice from Prince *Eugene*, that the Marshal *Tallard* was arrived, the 18th, at *Villingen* ; and that thereupon, his Highness was marched with 20 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons, including the 30 lately sent from the Duke's Army to observe his Motions, having left the rest of the Troops under the Command of Count *Nassau Weilburg*, to defend the Lines of *Stolhoffen*. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* (since King of *Sweden*) being returned from *Dona-wert* to the Army, though as yet not perfectly recovered of the Wound he had received at *Schellenberg*, was, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, declared General of the *English* and *Dutch* Horse. The 26th of *July* (N. S.) the Confederate Army made a general Forage within Sight of the Enemy's Camp, without any Loss ; and the same Evening, Advice was brought that the Marshal *Tallard*, after he had been battering the Town of *Villingen* six Days, had been obliged, upon Prince *Eugene*'s advancing, the 23d, to *Rotweil*, to raise the Siege ; that he marched two Leagues the same Day, and was, the 24th, at *Dutlingen* ; and that Prince *Eugene* would march on the other Side of the *Danube* to observe him. The 28th, the Duke of *Marlborough* reviewed the Troops of the Left Wing of his Army, and found them in very good Order ; several of the Officers and Soldiers who were wounded at *Schellenberg* being returned to their Regiments.

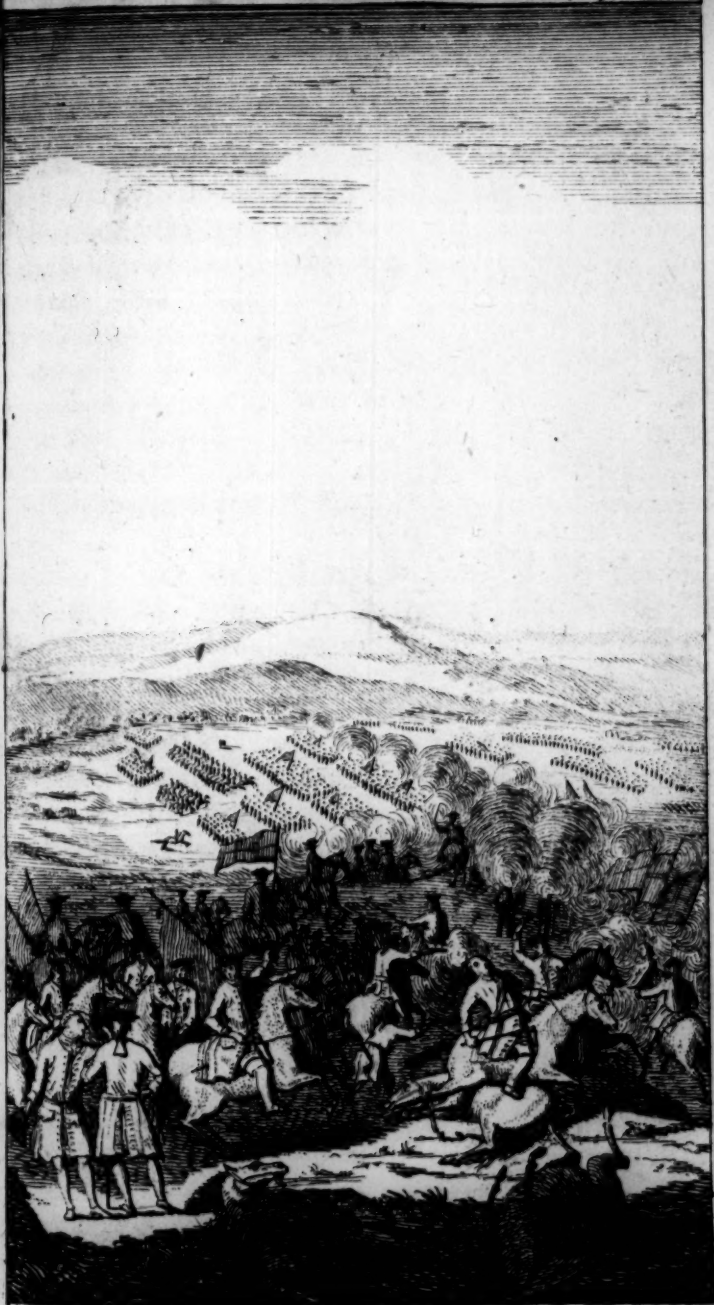
The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, finding that the Elector of *Bavaria* was still inflexible ; and that it was impossible to attack him in his fortified Camp, under the Cannon of *Augsburg*, without infinite Disadvantage ; and considering

sidering, besides, the Marshal *de Tallard* was advancing with a large Body of Troops, they resolved to attempt the reducing of the strong Places of *Bavaria*, and to begin with *Ingoldstadt*, the most important Place the Elector had; in which his great Magazines were laid up; whither they marched, burning and plundering all in their Way.

The 6th of *August*, Prince *Eugene* having left his Troops at *Hochstadt*, went to the main Army, to confer with the Prince of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; and taking Notice in his Way, of a Track of Ground very proper for a Camp, being an Eminence, which reached from the Villages of *Munster* and *Erlinghoven*, to the Wood near *Aperthoven*, with a Rivulet before it; he thereupon sent Orders to his Army, to come and possess themselves of that advantageous Post, which was put in Execution that very Night. The same Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* having received Advice that the Elector of *Bavaria* was come out of his Intrenchments, a Resolution was taken to observe him, and for that End, too, to advance towards *Donawert*. On the 7th, Prince *Louis* held a Council of War in the Camp, with Prince *Eugene* and the Duke; in which it was agreed, to abide by the late Resolution of Prince *Louis's* besieging *Ingoldstadt*, whilst the other two should observe the Elector of *Bavaria*. The 8th, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* marched, as did also that of the Emperor, under Prince *Louis*, who repaired to *Ingoldstadt*.

The 9th of *April* (N. S.) the Duke of *Marlborough* was informed that the Enemy was marching from *Biberach* to *Lauringen*, in order to pass the *Danube* there. Prince *Eugene*, who but a few Hours before had taken his Leave of the Duke, in order to return to his Army, came back to tell his
Grace,

Grace, that he had received the same Advice; upon which, having consulted together near two Hours, the Prince went back again, and rejoined his Army the 10th by Break of Day. The Duke, in the mean Time, with his usual Diligence, ordered the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, at 2 in the Morning, to march before, with 28 Squadrons under his Command; and a few Hours after caused him to be followed by 20 Battalions under the Command of General *Churchill*. He directed them both to use all imaginable Dispatch to join Prince *Eugene*; and promised, that he would soon be after them with the rest of the Army: Accordingly his Grace marched the 10th. On the 11th, an Express, which had been sent by the Prince to the Duke with Advice of the Enemy's Movement, returned with the agreeable News of his Grace having been upon the March ever since 2 o'Clock in the Morning, with Design to join his Highness that very Evening at the Camp of *Munster*. He added, that 20 Battalions, under General *Churchill*, were very near, who accordingly soon came up, and in the Evening the Duke arrived with his whole Army. All the Troops being thus joined, they encamped between the Villages of *Munster*, *Erlinghoven*, and that of *Aperthoven*. The 12th, the Troops being too much harrassed by the foregoing Day's March, the Generals resolved to make a Halt, and only to take a View of the Enemy's Camp. As soon as the Generals returned to the Army, they ordered the necessary Passages to be made, and the Pioneers were sent to make Bridges of Communication on a Rivulet, which indeed, was narrow, but had high Banks. They were hardly got to their Works, when the advanced Guard of the Enemy, and their Hussars, obliged them to retreat as far as the advanced Guard of the Confederate Army,



The Battle of Blenheim



THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Army, which caused a sort of Alarm to the whole Camp. Notwithstanding the advantageous Situation of the Enemy, and the Difficulties to be overcome, in order to attack them, the Duke was determined; and his Orders, which were distributed throughout the whole Army, were received with such Alacrity and Chearfulness, as gave a happy Prestage of the glorious Success that followed. It plainly appeared, by every Circumstance of the Duke's Behaviour, that he was resolved to conquer, or die in the Attempt.

The famous Battle of BLENHEIM, or HOCHSTADT:

THE united Army, of *French* and *Bavarians*, was considerably more numerous than that of the Allies. The General was beat about half an Hour after Midnight; the Assembly, at half an Hour after One; the March, at Two; upon which, the whole Confederate Army was in Motion, and by Three they began to pass the Rivulet called *Kessel*, on several Bridges which had been prepared the Night before. About Six, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, who had posted themselves on a rising Ground, called to them all the Generals, to give them the necessary Directions for the Attack; and then the Army advanced to the Plain, where they were drawn up in Order of Battle: the left Wing, which was under the immediate Care of the Duke of *Marlborough*, consisted of 48 Battalions, and 86 Squadrons, *English* Troops; the rest, of the different Allies. About Seven, before the Confederate Army was drawn up in Battalia, the Enemy, at the Approach of their Vanguard, gave a Signal, by firing 2 Pieces of Cannon, to call in their Foragers. They likewise set Fire to some Villages, and their

their whole Army was perceived to be in Motion. The Confederates saw them in Arms, before their Camp; their Generals, with their Aid de Camps, galloping to and fro, to put all things in Order. The Confederate Army advanced into the Plain, four Columns to the Left, and four to the Right. Being come to the Rivulet that run across, they found it difficult for the Cavalry to pass; the Banks being on each Side high; the Water standing, and marshy besides. It was therefore resolved to facilitate the Passage, by means of the Planks of their Pontons. About 11, the whole Army being in Battalia, in two Lines, except some Squadrons which made a Body of Reserve; and the Morass being found marshy, and unpassable for the Infantry, they quickly made five Bridges with the Planks of the Pontons, and repaired the Bridge on the high Road, which the Enemy had destroyed. At the same time, Prince *Eugene* caused the right Wing to march along the Wood, to fall on the Flank of the Elector, who extended his Left in Proportion, to prevent Prince *Eugene's* gaining his Flank, and in order to face him. The Enemy, fearing also lest the Confederates should gain the Flank of their right Wing, by possessing themselves of the Village of *Blenheim*, sent several Detachments of Foot that Way, and posted 28 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, in the Place: they also posted some Infantry in the Villages *Oberklau* and *Lutzingen*, which extremely weakened their main Battalia, and was thought to be one of the principal Causes of their Defeat. To favour the Passage of the left Wing, the two Brigades of Foot, commanded by the Lord *Cutts*, were ordered to go over the Rivulet (which had been sounded by the Duke's Order) first; which done, they posted themselves

themselves in a Bottom, near the Village of *Blenheim*, and for several Hours stood the Fire of 6 Pieces of Cannon, planted on the Eminence near the Village, with wonderful Resolution. At the same Time, the Enemy fired very briskly on the Bridges that were laid for the Passage of the Infantry of the Confederates; who soon returned the Compliment from two of their Batteries, one *English*, and the other *Dutch*: The Execution was considerable on both Sides. All Preparations being made, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for a General Attack, which was begun before One. After a most vigorous and long-disputed Assault, the *English* Infantry were repulsed, who were pursued in their Retreat by 13 Squadrons of the *French* Gendarmerie, and Carabineers, who would have intirely cut them in Peices, had not the *Hessian* Infantry stopped their Carreer, by the great Fire they made upon them. The *French* being repulsed, and forced to fly in their Turn, were chased by 5 Squadrons of *English* Horse, who by this Time had passed the Rivulet: but whilst they rallied themselves, some fresh Brigades of the Enemy, superior in Number, charged the *English* Horse with great Vigour, and obliged many of them to repass the Rivulet with Precipitation. Several vain Attempts shewed the Impossibility of forcing the Enemy at *Blenheim*, without intirely sacrificing the Infantry. The *English* Foot having begun the Engagement on the Left, the Horse of the same Wing passed the Rivulet, pell-mell, over against the Center, or main Battalia, of the Enemy. The Horse of the right Wing likewise passed the Rivulet, having made several Passages with divers Pieces of Wood, which they found at hand, and a good Number of Fascines. In a Word, all passed, and drew up in Order of Battle, as well as the Ground would

would permit, on the other Side of the Rivulet. The Enemy gave them all the Time they could desire for that Purpose, keeping themselves very quiet on the Hill they were possessed of, without descending into the Meadow toward the Rivulet; insomuch, that even the second Line of the Horse had Time to form themselves: *And to this capital Fault of the French, some also principally ascribe the Victory which ensued.* At length, the Cavalry of the Confederates left Wing marching up towards the Hill, that of the Enemy began to move, and charged them with a great deal of Fury. The French Infantry, which was in the Village of *Blenheim*, made at the same Time a terrible Fire from behind some Hedges of that Village, on the Flank of the Confederate Cavalry, which were advanced too near; so that their first Line was put into such Disorder, that Part of them retired even beyond the Rivulet. Part of their second Line was brought up, which charged the Enemy's Horse with so much Vigour, that they broke them, and drove them to the very Hedges of the Village of *Blenheim*. This gave Time to those who had given Ground, to repass the Rivulet, and to form a second Time behind those who had joined them. The Cavalry of the Confederates left Wing having, by the Success, gained the Advantage of forming themselves entirely in Order of Battle, advanced leisurely to the Top of the Hill, and charged several times the Enemy's Horse; who were always routed; but who, nevertheless, rallied every Time, though at a considerable Distance, and thereby gave the Allies an Opportunity of gaining Ground. The latter preparing to make a fresh Attack, the Marshal *de Tallard* caused 10 of his Battalions to advance, to fill up the Intervals of his Cavalry, in order to make

a last Effort; which the Generals of the Allies perceiving, they caused three Battalions of the Troops of Zell, to come up to sustain the Horse. They then returned to the Charge, but the superior Fire of the Enemy's Infantry put their first Line into some Disorder; so that it shrunk back, and remained for some Time, at, or about, 60 Paces distance from the Enemy, neither Party advancing against the other. At length, the Allies renewed the Charge; and they did it with so much Vigour and Success, that, having broke and routed the Enemy's Horse, the 10 Battalions, who found themselves abandoned by them, were entirely cut to Pieces; none escaping but a very few Soldiers, who threw themselves on the Ground, as dead, to save their Lives.

Marshal de Tallard rallied his broken Cavalry behind some Tents, which were still standing in his Camp, and sent one of his Aids de Camp to Marshal de Marsin, *To desire him to face the Enemy with some Troops, on the Right of the Village of Oberklau, to keep them in Play, and favour the Retreat of the Infantry that was in Blenheim: But Monsieur de Marsin informed this Messenger That he had too much on his Hands in the Front of the Village, (where he had to deal with the Duke of Marlborough in Person, and the rest of the Line) to spare any Troops; for, he was so far from being victorious, that all he could do was to maintain his Ground.*

Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby's Advice, to attack the French Cavalry on their right Flank, being put in Execution with a great deal of Vigour, the Enemy was soon thrown into Disorder, and put to flight; their Rout was intire. Part of them endeavoured to gain the Bridge they had on the Danube, between Blenheim and Höchstädt; the other Part, among whom were the Gens d'Armes, were closely

closely pursued by Dragoons dispatched after them; and those who escaped the Slaughter, threw themselves into the *Danube*, where most of them were drowned. Those who fled towards *Hochstadt*, rallied once more, and made a Shew, as if they designed to succour the rest; but *Bothmar's* Regiment of Dragoons faced them, and kept them in Awe for some Time; till being at length joined by some other Regiments, the Enemy fled full gallop to *Hochstadt*. The Marshal *de Tallard* was surrounded by the Fugitives, and taken near a Mill, behind the Village of *Sonderen*, not far from the *Danube*. He chose rather to surrender, than to run the Hazard of drowning, as had been the Fate of most of his Cavalry, which had taken to the *Danube*, to escape the Pursuit of the victorious Army. He was taken in the Sight of the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, by his Aid de Camp, Monsieur *de Boinenburg*, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Troops of *Hesse*. Several other Officers of Note were likewise made Prisoners in this Defeat.

During these Transactions at the Village of *Blenheim*, and in the Center, the Duke of *Marlborough* caused the Village of *Oberklau*, which was Marshal *de Marsin's* Quarters, to be attacked by the Brigade of *Berensdorf*, consisting of 10 Battalions. The Prince of *Holsteinbeck*, who commanded them as Major-General, and who came to the Army but the Day before, passed the Rivulet at the Head of 2 Battalions, with great Resolution; but, as the Imperial Cavalry which was to have supported him, were wanting in their Duty, and kept Musket-shot from him, he was hardly got over, when 7 or 8 of the Enemy's Battalions fell upon him with great Fury, before he could form his 2 Battalions; so that one of them was almost entirely

tirely cut in Pieces, and the Prince himself desperately wounded, and taken Prisoner ; whom they put, wounded as he was, in a Waggon, in order to carry him away ; but Fortune afterwards shifting Hands, he was retaken in that Condition, with three or four bleeding Wounds upon him, of which he died. Notwithstanding this first Shock, these Battalions were no sooner supported by some *Danish* and *Hanoverian* Cavalry, than they charged a second Time ; but with no better Success : Till, upon the third Charge, the Duke of *Marlborough* himself having brought up some Squadrons, which were supported by others of the Body of Reserve, made them advance with some Battalions beyond the Rivulet ; whereupon the Enemy began to retire. This done, his Grace came Time enough to have his Share of pushing the 30 Squadrons of *French* Horse, and among them most of the Gens d'Armes, into the *Danube*. As soon as the Duke had performed these considerable Services, the Action in the Center being now decided in favour of the Confederates, his Grace caused Part of his victorious Cavalry to halt, to observe the Motions of that Part of the Enemy, which by this Time was drawn up beyond the Morass of *Hochstadt*.

During this Halt, the Elector of *Bavaria* was perceived making his Retreat from the Village of *Lutzingen*, with great Precipitation, towards the Morass of *Morselingen*. The *French* Horse being entirely defeated, and the Confederates Master of all the Ground which was between the Enemy's Left, and the Village of *Blenheim*, the 28 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, which were in that Village, found themselves cut off from the rest of their Army ; and, despairing of being able to make their Escape, after a weak Attempt to repulse
the

the whole Infantry of the Confederates which surrounded the Village, they at length capitulated, about 8 in the Evening, laid down their Arms, delivered their Colours and Standards, and yielded themselves Prisoners of War, on Condition that the Officers should not be searched. The Duke, who upon all Occasions shewed a generous and tender Disposition to his Prisoners, not only granted this Condition but, as an additional Favour, suffered the Officers to wear their Swords: And Night coming on, the *English* Troops, to whom this little Army had surrendered, formed a Lane at *Blenheim*, in which the Prisoners were enclosed, while they continued on their Arms all Night, to secure them. By this it appears, that, of the *French* Infantry, only 2 Battalions escaped, adding the 28 made Prisoners here, to the 10 already cut in Pieces.

Having given an Account of the Success of the Confederates on the left Wing, I proceed now to give an Account of what passed on the Right, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, who laboured under great Difficulties, having to deal with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Marfin*, both old Generals, of great Courage, Conduct, and Experience. Moreover, the Troops on the Right, inferior in Number to those of the Enemy, which posted themselves in a Bottom, not far from *Lutzingen*, were obliged to remain exposed, during 3 Hours, to the Cannonading of the Enemy, without being able to use their Artillery; till at length a Counter Battery was raised near the Wood. Though the Right could not charge, till half an Hour after the Left had begun the Attack, yet they were pretty successful at first; for the Infantry, notwithstanding they were much inferior in Number to that of the Enemy, stood their Ground against them

them with great Firmne's and Resolution, and the Cavalry broke that of the Enemy's first Line; but they were so vigorously repulsed by that of their second Line, that Part of them were driven in great Confusion beyond the Rivulet; and the Infantry, having no more Horse to sustain them, was obliged, notwithstanding the great Resistance they made, to retreat 3 or 400 Paces, with considerable Loss, especially the 2 Battalions which were in the Flank; insomuch that things were at that Time, in a very bad Condition on that Side. The Infantry stood firm near the Wood, and Prince *Eugene* having rallied the Horse, brought them up again to the Charge, but they were repulsed a second Time. They were rallied once more, and for near three Quarters of an Hour, they stood within about 60 Paces of the Enemy, neither Side making any Motion. The Confederates made Use of that Time, to post the Troops advantageously, and to put them in Order; after which they charged a third Time. The Cavalry had at first some Advantage over that of the Enemy, but were afterwards repulsed by them; whereas their Infantry broke, and overthrew that with which they were engaged; tho' they could not march up to them but through a most difficult Ground, where a small Number of Troops were sufficient to stop a greater. Upon this, Prince *Eugene* left his Cavalry, seeing little Likelihood of being able to rally them again, and put himself at the Head of the Infantry; who, improving the Disorder into which they had put that of the Enemy, pursued them over Hills, Dales, Rocks and Woods; and having charged them again, entirely routed them, and continued the Chace for above an Hour's March as far as the Village of *Lutzingen*. Here Prince *Eugene* caused his victorious Foot to make a Stand, to give Time to his Cavalry, which had rallied

lied a great Way behind, to regain them. It is very remarkable, that at this last Charge, when Prince *Eugene's* Infantry defeated with so much Vigour that of the Enemy, but two of their Squadrons stood by them; notwithstanding which, they pursued their Advantage, and gave the Enemy no Time to recover themselves. The *French* Horse, daunted by their Success, retired leisurely; Prince *Eugene's* Horse followed them the same Pace, 'till having joined their Foot, the whole Wing continued their Chace, for the Space of an Hour, with all the Chearfulness which could be expected from Troops wearied with an Action of above five Hours, after a March of ten Hours, in an extreme hot Day, and followed the Enemy as far as the Village *Morselingen* and *Teissenhoven*, where they made a Shew, as if they would stand their Ground, that they might gain Time to pass a great Morass, and reach *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*.

As soon as the Action on the left Wing was decided, the Duke of *Marlborough* disposed himself to march with Part of that Wing, towards the Village of *Oberklau*, to charge the Left of the Enemy on their Flank, and to succour their own Right under Prince *Eugene*; but he was informed, by the Way, by one of that Prince's Aids de Camp, that there was no farther Occasion for it; that all was recovered on his Highness's Side; and that the Enemy had abandoned the Village of *Oberklau*, and *Lutzingen*, after having set them on Fire. Thus this stupendous Battle (which, during near five Hours, was fought with dubious Fortune) ended at last in a most complete Victory on the Side of the Allies; who, before the Engagement, were under visible Disadvantages. The Duke of *Marlborough*, while in hot Pursuit of the Fugitives, though he had been sixteen Hours on Horseback, wrote a few

Lines

Lines to his Dutcheſs with a black leaden Pencil, on a Leaf torn out of his Pocket-book, which he diſpatched Colonel *Pack*, one of his Aid de Camps, with to *England*; and of which this is a faithful Copy.

AUGUST 13, 1704.

I Have Time to ſay no more, than to beg of you to preſent my humble Duty to the Queen, and to let her Majeſty know, that her Army has had a glorious Victory: *Monſieur Tallard*, and two other Generals, are in my Coach, and I am following the reſt: The Bearer, my Aid de Camp, Colonel *Pack*, will give her Majeſty an Account of what has paſſed; I ſhall do it in a Day or two, by another more at large.

MARLBOROUGH.

The two incomparable Heroes, Prince *Engene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſhared the Glory of this ever-memorable Day, which, with emulous Generoſity, they were for attributing each to the other's Valour and Conduct; they had been both in imminent Danger during the Action; they gave due Praise to the Commanding Officers under them in particular, and to the Troops in general. After the Fight, the two *French* Generals were entertained at Supper by the Duke of *Marlborough*, who treated them then, and afterwards, with truly heroic Politeneſs. This Victory, though as great and complete in itſelf as any ever was gained, was ſtill greater in its Conſequences, it being introductory to all the Succeſſes which followed.

The leaſt Account of the Loſs of the *French* which may be ſaid to be impartial, makes it amount to 30,000, viz. 14,000, killed and wounded
in

in the Field of Battle, and drowned in the *Danube*; 13,000 Prisoners, of whom 1200 were Officers; and 3000 deserted, or otherwise lost in Action and precipitate Retreat. The Prisoners of Note, besides Marshal *Tallard*, were very numerous; among the great Number of Persons of Consequence slain in the Action, or drowned in the *Danube*, was the Marquis *de la Baulme*, only Son to the Marshal *de Tallard*, who received a mortal Wound, of which he soon after died. Besides the Prisoners, the Confederates got many other Ensigns of a complete Victory; as above 100 Pieces of Cannon, great and small; 24 Mortars, 129 Colours, 171 Standards, 17 Pair of Kettle drums, 3600 Tents, 34 Coaches, 300 laden Mules, 2 Bridges of Boats, 15 Pontons, 24 Barrels and 8 Casks of Silver. This Success cost the Allies 4485 Men killed, 7525 wounded, and 273 lost or made Prisoners; which, though a great Number, is yet inconsiderable, when we reflect on the infinite Advantage which the Allies gained by their Victory. They lost but few Men of Note, except the Prince of *Holsleinbeck*, Brigadier *Rorve*, Colonel *Dormer*, and some others of less Rank. The principal Persons among their wounded, were Lord *North* and *Gray*, who lost his right Hand; the Lord *Mordaunt*, who had his left Arm shattered; Colonels *Hamilion*, *Levingston*, *Feyton*, *Britton*; Majors *Granville*, *Morgan*, *Armstrong* and *Hetley*.

We now proceed to what followed after this Victory, the remaining Part of the Campaign. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Marsin*, having gathered the Remains of their Defeat behind the Morais of *Hochstadt*, rested there some Hours, and that very Night caused their Baggage to pass the *Danube*, and sent their Horse towards

Ulm,

Ulm, by *Goldenfingen*. The next Morning before Break of Day, they drew off the Infantry, and passed the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, where they left 1000 Men, with Orders to retreat as soon as the Enemy should approach, and to burn the Bridge, which was done accordingly. The Elector sent Orders at the same time to his Troops in *Augsburg* and other Places, to quit them, and come to join them at *Ulm*, whither he marched with the greatest Precipitation: The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* would have followed him with equal Speed, but the great Number of their Prisoners was a Luggage, which retarded their Progress four or five Days. The Night after the Battle, the Confederate Army drew up and lay on their Arms, near the Morass of *Hochstadt*, their Left extending itself towards the Village of *Sonderen*, and the Right towards the Morass of *Morselingen*. The next Day (the 14th of *August*, N. S.) they made a small Motion, and came up with the Right to *Wittisling*, and the Left to *Steinheim*, opposite to *Lawingen* and *Dillingen*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* thought fit to stay, till the 19th of *August*, that his wearied Troops might refresh themselves, and those who were slightly hurt recover their Wounds.

On the 16th of *August* the City of *Augsburg* was evacuated by the *French*, who had been in Garrison there; quitting it, they carried four Hostages with them as a Security for 2000 sick and wounded Men whom they left in the Place. The Magistrates being thereupon immediately assembled, sent four Deputies to wait on the Duke of *Marlborough*, and desire his Protection; his Grace gave them a very favourable Reception, and sent a Detachment to take Possession of that City. The next Day the whole Confederate Army returned their solemn Thanks to Almighty God, the Giver of all Victory, and made

a triple Discharge of all their Cannon, and Small Arms, as a Rejoicing for this late glorious Success. The 18th the Marshal *de Tallard*, with most of the other Prisoners of Distinction, were sent from *Hochstadt*, towards *Hanau* and *Frankfort*, under a Guard of 40 *English* Horse. At the same time, the Repartition of all the rest of the Prisoners being made, the Duke of *Marlborough's* share amounted to 5678 Men, and that of Prince *Eugene* to 5514, in all 11,192, besides 3000 *Germans* of the Regiments of *Greder* and *Sutlauben*, who listed themselves voluntarily in the Service of the Allies. The 19th, the Enemy marched from *Blenheim*, from whence they advanced the 20th, to *Languenan* and *ober Elchingen*, and the next Day came to *Sefelingen*, within little more than an *English* Mile of *Ulm*, where the Elector of *Bavaria*, not thinking himself safe, had left a Garrison of 4 *French*, and 5 *Bavarian* Battalions, and was retired up the *Danube* towards *Iller*. The same Morning the Duke came to *Sefelingen*, a Deputy from the city of *Memmingen* (a free and Imperial City of *Suabia*, which had been seized by the Elector of *Bavaria*) waited on his Grace to desire his Protection, and reported that the Electress of *Bavaria* was gone through that Place, with 5 of her Children, under a Guard of 14 Squadrons, endeavouring to join the Elector, who was then about *Dutlingen*. The Elector of *Bavaria's* Communication with his own Country being entirely cut off, a Trumpeter came the 23d at Night to the Confederate Camp, with a Letter from his Electoral Highness, desiring the Duke would give Conveyance to one enclosed, to the Electress, which his Grace forwarded by a Trumpeter of his own to *Munich*, whither the Electress was gone with her Children.

The next Day Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* came to *Sefelingen* to confer with the Duke of *Marlborough*,
and

and Prince *Eugene*, having left his Camp at *Lawingen*. The 25th these 3 Generals had a long Conference, wherein they concerted the farther Operations of the Campaign. Pursuant to their Resolutions, the Confederate Troops removed the next Day from the Neighbourhood of *Ulm*, towards the *Rhine*, by different Roads, for the Ease of the Country of *Wurtemberg*. That followed by the *English* and *Danes*, under the Command of General *Churchill* was led to *Mundelsheim*, where they arrived the 31st; there the Duke joined them in the Evening from the Camp before *Ulm*. The 1st of *September* they halted there, the next and following Days continued their March; the Enemy had repassed the black Forest, and retired over the *Rhine*. His Grace having Advice on the 6th that several of the Enemies Squadrons appeared on the rising Ground, over against *Philipsburg*, he ordered the *English* and *Danish* Horse to pass the *Rhine*, with all Expedition, to join the *Palatine* Troops, which Prince *Eugene* had sent over that Morning. They immediately advanced towards the Enemy, who thereupon retired over the River *Queich*, to *Gernersheim*, and our Army encamped on this side. On the 7th, the *English* and *Danish* Foot, with the *Dutch* Troops, and those of *Lunenburg* and *Hesse* likewise passed over, and together with those that were there before on that side, encamped on the *Spiersbach*. The 8th in the Morning they were joined by the Imperial Horse, and Prince *Lewis* arrived at the same Time from *Aschaffenburg*. They had Advices that the Marshal *de Villeroy* and *de Marsin*, with Monsieur *de Coigny*, and the Forces under his Command, were advanced to the River *Queich*, and had possessed themselves of all the Passes, to prevent the Confederates getting over that River, in order to invest *Landau*. The 9th, at Day-break the Army marched from *Sneerbach* with Intent to en-

camp as near the River *Queich*, as the Ground would allow of, near to *Blenheim Pass*, in order to bring the Enemy to a second Battle, or to oblige them to quit the Pass. But the Generals having Advice, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, on the other side that River, and were retired in great Confusion towards the *Laute*, notwithstanding they had been for some Days fortifying and pallisading all the Fords and Passes; Orders were given for the Army to advance, and pass over it, which they did that Afternoon, on several Bridges, which the Enemy had broke down, but were soon repaired, and the Horse fording it over in several places, they encamped with their Right to *Offenbach*, near *Landau*, and their Left at *Rellen*, being the Ground from whence the Enemy had retired that Morning; having left Store of Fruits and other Refreshments behind them. The same Day a Party of Imperial Horse having met some Squadrons of the Enemy, commanded by the Duke de *Monfort*, a Major General, who had been conducting 4 Battalions and a Sum of Money into *Landau*, fell upon them with great Vigour, and put them to the rout, killing upwards of 100 on the Spot, taking several Prisoners, and desperately wounding their Commander, who died a few Days after. The 10th in the Morning they advanced again towards the Enemy, who lay that Night on their Arms, and as soon as they had Notice that the Confederates intended to march, retired in great Confusion towards the River *Lauter*, while the Confederates encamped with their Right at *Barebach*, and their Left at *Langencandal*, where they halted the 11th.

In the mean time the Enemy passed the *Lauter*, and marched to *Hagenau*, and having thus quitted all the Posts from whence they might have obstructed the Attack of *Landau*, Prince *Lewis* marched thither the 12th with the Troops which were to be-

siege

siege that Place, in order to invest it; and the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince *Eugene*, came to the Camp of *Crone Weiffenburg*, on the little River, to cover the Siege. The Duke put a Garrison into *Lauterburg*, and gave Directions that one of the Bridges which the Confederates had at *Philipsburg*, should be brought from thence, and laid over the *Rhine* near that Town, to preserve the Communication with the other side of the River, for the better Subsistence of the Army. Brigadier General *Ferguson* marched the same Day, with 5 Battalions of *English* Foot, for *Mentz*, where they were to embark with the *French* Prisoners, and to conduct them to *Holland*. The same Night likewise the Duke of *Marlborough* received an Express from General *Thungen*, with Advice of the surrendering of *Ulm*, upon honourable Terms, which he granted, and got there 222 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 12 new Guns, 25 Brass Mortars, 1200 Barrels of Powder, with other Stores and Provisions in great Abundance; a seasonable Supply for carying on the Siege of *Landau*.

The 7th of *September* was the Day of public Thanksgiving in *England* for the Victory at *Hochstadt*, which was beyond Expression.

The Trenches were opened before *Landau* the 16th of *September*, (N. S.) The Day before, his Grace went to the Camp before that Place, and upon his Return, was seized that Night with a Fit of an Ague. The 21st the King of the *Romans* (afterwards Emperor *Joseph*) arrived before *Landau*, and the Duke being now perfectly recovered of his Indisposition, waited on his Majesty next Day, accompanied by Prince *Eugene*, and several other commanding Officers. His Grace was received by that Imperial Prince, with such Demonstrations of Joy and Affection, as sufficiently expressed the high Esteem

he had of his Grace's personal Merit, and of the great Services he had done to his Majesty's Family, and to the whole Empire. The King of the *Romans* paid the Duke a Visit at his Camp, at *Crone Weiffenburg*. The Length of the Siege of *Landau* made him very uneasy, fearing it would, as, through the Fault of the *Germans* it did, defeat a Design of his; however, during the Siege, he put himself at the Head of a Party of Troops, and executed a secret Expedition against *Triers*, a pretty large City, and reckoned the most ancient of *Europe*, which he made himself Master of, on the 1st of *November*. His Grace made the Repartition of Winter Quarters to the several Generals under him. The 3d his Grace went to the rising Grounds near *Traerbach*, to take a narrow View of the Place; and having given Directions for the besieging of it, which was committed to the Care of the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*; his Grace set out next Day for his Camp at *Crone Weiffenburg*, where he arrived the 8th of *November*. Displeased at the Delay with which the Siege of *Landau* was carried on, about the Middle of *November*, the Duke being sensible it could not hold out much longer, took his Leave of the King of the *Romans*, and the other Generals, resolving to crown this glorious Campaign (which had rendered the Emperor Master of all *Bavaria*) by a Negotiation with the King of *Prussia*, in Favour of the Duke of *Savoy*. His Grace set out the 15th.

Landau surrendered upon honourable Terms, to the King of the *Romans*, the 23d. The Day after the Duke's Arrival at *Berlin*, where all Honours were paid to him by the Royal Family; during his Stay there, he was elegantly and magnificently entertained. The 26th the Duke of *Marlborough* left that Court, and proceeded towards *Hanover*, (as had the Prince

Prince Royal of *Prussia*) extremely well satisfied with his Reception, and the Success of his Negotiation, and Presents made to him and his Attendants. He arrived at *Hanover*, the 1st of *December*, and was received with all imaginable Demonstrations of Respect and Kindness by the Elector, since King *George* the 1st; on the 11th, at *Amsterdam*; and on the 12th, at the *Hague*, he received all complimentary Honours, and Acclamations as universal as incessant from the People.

The Garrison of *Traerbach*, after a vigorous Resistance, surrendered the 20th of *December*, to the Prince of *Hesse*, on honourable Terms.

His Grace having stayed a few Days at the *Hague*, to concert Measures with the Deputies of the States, for the Operations of the next Campaign; embarked in the *Maese*, the 22d of *December*, (N. S.) at Night, on-board one of her Majesty's Yachts, under the Convoy of several Ships of War; bringing over with him, the Marshal *de Tallard*, with 26 other French Prisoners; and the Standards and Colours taken at *Blenheim*, as Trophies of his Grace's Victory. The 14th of *December*, (O. S.) the Yachts and Men of War entered the *Thames*; and the Duke went privately the same Afternoon to St. *James's-House*, where he was received with all the Marks of Grace and Favour which could be shewn to the most deserving Subject, by her Majesty, and his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*. The next Day, the Duke being come to the *House of Lords*, the Lord Keeper, Sir *Nathan Wright*, addressed his Grace, by Orders of that most honourable House; to which he made a modest and becoming Reply. The same Day a Committee of the *House of Commons* waited upon his Grace, to give him the Thanks of that House; to which he made a most satisfactory An-

fewer; in this to the Commons, as well as in that to the Lords, he gave noble Encomiums to the Officers and Soldiers who had served under him.

On the 16th of *December*, the Marshal *de Tallard*, with the rest of the Prisoners, were landed at *Blackwall*, where they were magnificently entertained at Dinner by Mr. *Johnson*; and in the Afternoon, they set out in a great many Coaches for *Barnet*, in their way to *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*; where her Majesty thought fit they should reside. They were accompanied by General *Churchill*; and attended by a Detachment of the Duke of *Northumberland's* royal Regiment of Horse, who were also ordered to guard them at large at *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*. Monsieur *de Tallard* was observed to be very gay on his Journey to *Nottingham*; and seemed very well satisfied with his Treatment; but at his Arrival there, and entering the Town by the Passage cut through the Rock, which in Fact was a shocking Aspect, he seemed quite disconcerted, and imagined he was going to be confined to a close and dismal Dungeon: But he was convinced of his Mistake, and found himself indulged with all the Freedom and Liberty that he could reasonably expect or desire. He hunted to the Distance of 8 or 10 Miles from the Town, kept an elegant Table, and frequently entertained the neighbouring Gentry in a very polite manner.

The TRANSACTIONS of the Year 1705.

THE Beginning of this Year, the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* were Eye-witnesses of a triumphant Memorial of the Battle and Victory of *Hochstadt*. Her Majesty having been pleased to order, that the Standards and Colours, taken in that famous

famous Battle, which were lately brought from beyond Sea, and lodged in the *Tower*, should be put up in *Westminster-Hall*; a Detachment of her Majesty's Horse-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of the Foot-Guards, marched the 3d of *January*, early in the Morning, to the *Tower* to receive them; at which Times the great Guns were fired. From thence they proceeded in the following Manner; first, the Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, then the Detachment of the three Troops of her Majesty's Horse-Guards, 34 of the Gentlemen in the Centre, carrying each a Standard taken from the Enemy; the Battalion of Foot-Guards closed the March; the Pikemen, to the Number of 128, who had left their Pikes at the *Tower*, carrying each, one of the Enemy's Colours, advanced.

In this Manner they marched through the City, the *Strand*, and *Pall Mall*, and passed before her Majesty's Palace at *St. James's*; then through *St. James's Meads* into the *Park*, where her Majesty was pleased to see them pass by, from Lord *Fitzharding's* Lodgings; 40 Guns in the *Park* being twice fired at the same Time: Thence they proceeded through the *Horse-Guards*, *King-Street*, and the new *Palace-Yard*, to *Westminster-Hall*; where the said Standards and Colours were put up, to remain there as Trophies of that signal Victory. On the 6th of the same Month, his Grace, accompanied by many Persons of Distinction, the Prince of *Hesse*, Officers, and others were splendidly entertained by the Lord, and Court of Aldermen, whither he went about Noon, in one of her Majesty's Coaches. The 11th, the Commons resolved to address the Queen, *That she would be graciously pleased to consider of some proper Means to perpetuate the Memory of the great Services performed by the Duke of Marlborough*: To which her

her Majesty gave a most gracious Answer. The 17th, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* acquainted the *House* that he had a Message signed by her Majesty, and he delivered it to Mr. *Speaker*, who read it to the *House*; the Purport of it was, *That she inclined to grant the Interest of the Crown, in the Honour and Manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wotton, to the Duke of Marlborough and his Heirs; and desires the Assistance of this House, upon this extraordinary Occasion. The Lieutenancy and Ranger-ships of the Parks, with the Rents and Profits of the Manor and Hundreds being granted for two Lives, her Majesty thinks it proper that Incumbrance should be cleared.* The House resolved, That a Bill be brought in, agreeable thereto, which passed both Houses, and received the Sanction of the Royal Assent, on the 14th of *March*. By this Act, the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*, with the Hundred of *Wotton*, were vested in his Grace, and his Heirs, rendering to the *Queen*, her Heirs and Successors, on the Second of August in every Year for ever, at the Castle of *Windsor*, one Standard or Colours, with three Flower de Lucies painted thereon, for all Manner of Rent, Services, &c.

The Queen, that she might be wanting in nothing on her Part, to comply with the earnest Desire of the House of Commons, and indeed of the whole Nation, to perpetuate the Memory of the Duke's glorious Actions, ordered the Comptroller of her Works, to build in *Woodstock Park*, a most stately Palace or Castle, to be called *Blenheim-House*: And about this Time her Majesty likewise appointed him Colonel of her first Regiment of Foot-Guards. Her Majesty was addressed with Thanks, by the House of Commons, for the Negotiation which the Duke had concluded with the King of *Prussia*; several Promotions

Promotions were made in the Army, in which the Queen shewed the Satisfaction she had in the Services of those who had signalized themselves under the Duke: Lord *Cutts* was made Commander of her Majesty's Forces in *Ireland*, under the Duke of *Ormond*. The Brigadiers *Frederick Hamilton*, Esq; the Lord *Windsor*, Lord *Raby*, and *Tidcombe*, Esq; were made Major-Generals; and the honourable Colonel *Mordaunt*, Colonels *Blood* and *Stanhope*, were made Brigadiers.

The Duke set out the 26th of *March*, from St. *James's*, towards *Harwich*; there he embarked the 30th, on board one of her Majesty's Yachts for *Holland*; where, having been retarded by contrary Winds, he arrived not 'till the 2d of *April*, in the Afternoon. He had several Conferences at the *Hague*, with the Pensionary, and other Members of the Assembly of the States-General; in which he laid before them the great Advantages that would accrue to the whole Confederacy, from the vigorous Prosecution of his Design to attack *France*; which would deprive her of the Means, either of enlarging her Conquests in *Piedmont*, or of protecting *Spain*; by putting her upon the Necessity of defending herself at Home. The Duke having concerted, with the Deputies of the States, and the *Dutch* Generals, the necessary Measures for opening the Campaign, set out from the *Hague*, the 4th of *May*, (N. S.) and the 8th, in the Afternoon, arrived at *Maastricht*; where Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, was come some Days before. He continued there, 'till all the Troops, which were to compose the Army on that Side, and the *English* Forces that were to march towards the *Moselle*, were come up. On the 5th, died the Emperor *Leopold*, at *Vienna*; and was succeeded in the Imperial Dignity, by his Son *Joseph*: who adhered to all his Father's Views.

The Duke arrived at *Coblentz*, the 17th, and, on the 18th, *Baron Fortsner*, Counsellor to *Prince Lewis of Baden*, came thither from *Rastadt*, express, to acquaint him that his Highness was very much indisposed; and could not possibly meet his Grace at *Creutznach*, as was intended. His Grace, looking on the Prince's bad State of Health as pretended, resolved to go and confer with him at *Rastadt*; by whom he was there received, with all the Demonstrations of Friendship, and Esteem. They had a private Conference, in which it was resolved, To leave a sufficient Number of Germans, for the Security of the Lines of *Lauterburg* and *Stolhoffen*, under the Command of *General Thungen*; and that *Prince Lewis of Baden*, should march with a great Detachment, towards the *Saar*, to act in Concert with the Duke. His Grace arrived at *Triers*, the 26th; where, having assembled all the Troops in the Neighbourhood of it; the English and Dutch Forces, which were encamped near *Igel*, on the other Side of the *Mosel*, passed that River the 3d of June, over several Bridges; and from thence, marched to those prepared for them, over the *Saar*; which River they likewise passed at *Consaarbruck*. The Hessians, Danes, and Lunenburghers, passed the *Saar* at the same Time; and so all the Troops joined. After a long March of near 8 Hours, they came with their Right, within a Quarter of a League of *Sirk*. It being too late to encamp, the Troops lay on their Arms all Night. The next Morning, they encamped at *Elst*, the Right being at *Perle*, near *Sirk*, on the *Mosel*; and the Left at *Hollandorp*, within Sight of the Enemy's Army. Upon the Appearance of the Allies, the Day before, the Enemy immediately prepared for a Retreat, which they now put in Execution, with great Precipitation, and

and marched from *Sirk*, towards *Coningsmachten*; possessing themselves of a very advantageous Camp, which they made yet stronger, by casting up Intrenchments, and felling down Trees; so that there was no Possibility of attacking them in that Post, with the least Probability of Success: But the Duke did not intend to attack it, his Design being on *Saar Louis*; but, by purposed Delays of expected Assistance, the Prince of *Baden*'s sickning again, and many other Circumstances, gave Reason to surmise, that his Plan was betrayed to the Enemy, which made it prove abortive. The News of the taking of *Huy*, and the besieging of the Citadel of *Liege*, reached the Duke of *Marlbrough*; and, pursuant to a Request from the Deputies of the *States*, he marched for the *Netherlands*, by the shortest Way, very much mortified at the Disappointments and ill Usage of the *Germans* to him. The same fatal Influence, which disappointed the Duke of *Marlbrough*'s Projects on the *Mosel*, (productive of *Aubach*'s Blunders) having kept the *German* Troops dispersed, as if designedly, gave the *French* an Opportunity to beat General *Tbungen* over the *Rhine*, and re-take *Landau*. The Prince of *Baden*'s Conduct, throughout this whole Affair, lay very open to Censure; and whether he had been actuated by Treachery, or Envy, is undetermined.

The Infantry under the Duke of *Marlbrough*, together with the Train of Artillery, marched from *Triers*, the 19th of *June*, under the Command of General *Churchill*; the 20th, his Grace followed with the Horse, and continued his March. Upon Advice from Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, that the *French* had been retarded two or three Days, before *Liege*, for Want of their Artillery; his Grace sent fresh

fresh Orders, to hasten the March of the Troops he intended to succour it with. His Grace was extraordinarily expeditious, that he might join Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* time enough to save the Citadel of *Liege*, or to give Battle to the Marshal de *Villeroy*, before he could draw off his Cannon: And it is certain, that he thereby changed the whole Face of Affairs in the *Netherlands*, to the Advantage of the Allies. The Enemy, upon Advice of the Duke's Approach, sent back their Artillery to *Namur*; and the 27th, in the Morning, quitted the City of *Liege*, and retired to *Tongeren*.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, on his Side, continued his March with his Horse, the 25th, from *Dreyborn* to *Duren*, where the Earl of *Orkney* was already arrived. The same Day, upon Advice that the Enemy's Forces were preparing to retire from before *Liege*, and had to that End, put their Cannon on Board several Boats, to be sent up the *Maese*, his Grace halted the 26th, but the Detachment of Foot continued their March; and the same Day, General *Churchill* joined the Duke, his Brother, with the rest of the Foot. The 27th, his Grace having left Orders for all the Troops to advance by easier Marches, came away from *Duren*, and arrived about Noon, at *Maastricht*; where he was received with a tripple Discharge of Artillery, and Expressions of Joy, such as he had been long used to. His Grace had regulated Matters with Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, and the other Generals, to march the 1st of *July*, (N. S.) to the Enemy; but that very Day, the *French* marched from *Tongeren*. The same Day, the Duke's Army passed the *Maese*, over 2 Bridges, near *Viselle*, and advanced to *Haneffe*; and the Forces commanded by Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*,
marched

marched at the same Time to theirs, upon the *Saar*. The Enemy having Notice of this March, decamped that very Evening, with great Precipitation, and retired into their Lines; having sent away most of their Baggage the Day before. The 3d, the Allied Armies halted, but marched the next Day. The Confederate Generals resolved to re-take the Castle of *Huy*, before they proceeded any farther, which was done with great Bravery; the Garrison was obliged to surrender upon the same Conditions, as were allowed to the *Dutch* Garrison, when the *French* took that Place, just a Month before; and were made Prisoners of War. The 12th, the Garrison marched out, to the Number of 450 Men, besides the Sick and Wounded; and were carried to *Maastricht*. The Loss of the Besiegers was very inconsiderable.

The Measures proposed by the Duke of *Marlborough*, for forcing the Enemy's Lines, met with Opposition; but he at length carried his Point. The two Armies were pretty equal in Numbers; the Confederates therefore, resolved to make a Feint to divide them; which Stratagem was executed, and succeeded, according to their Wishes. Whereupon, the Duke made the necessary Dispositions, in order to march with the whole Army in the Night between the 17th and 18th. The Guides who conducted the several Detachments, were somewhat at a Loss, on Account of the extreme Darkness of the Night; and this so retarded their March, that it was Half an Hour past 4 in the Morning, and broad Day, when they arrived before the Posts they were to attack; which, according to the Information they had before received, they found but thinly guarded. Count *de Noyelle* attacked the Castle of *Waugh*, which the Enemy abandoned, and gave an

Oppor,

Opportunity to the Grenadiers, who were ordered on that Service, to march forwards, and attack the Barrier of the Line, which was not better defended; and so the Troops entered the Line with little or no Opposition: So that being Masters of the Enemy's Bridges and Barriers, and having made several other Bridges, the Horse went over the same, and immediately formed themselves on the Eminence; and some Battalions drew up along the Line, and behind the Horse. The Count *de Noyelle* caused all the Troops he had with him to go over as fast as possible: And the Duke of *Marlborough* arriving with the whole Army, his Horse went over the Line with the same Expedition as the rest had done; thus they all advanced up towards the Enemy, who by this Time, were reinforced, and advanced with great Resolution, behind the hollow Way, going up from *Elixheim* to *Tirlemont*. This obliged the Confederate Horse to stop a few Minutes, till some Battalions advancing, lined the hollow Way, and firing upon the Enemy's Horse, obliged them to retire beyond the Reach of their Muskets, and to form themselves before their Infantry: This gave an Opportunity to the Confederate Horse to pass the hollow Way. In the mean Time, the Enemy caused 8 Pieces of Cannon with treble Barrels, to advance, which they began to fire briskly upon them; but the Duke of *Marlborough* being come in Person, at the Head of his Horse; and seeing that the Enemy were continually receiving fresh Reinforcements, and that their Infantry was going to join them, his Grace was resolved to charge them with the Horse only; which was done with such Vigour and Courage, that the Enemy's Cavalry being soon broken, and put to the Rout, they endeavoured to rally themselves behind their Infantry, whilst the
victorious

victorious Horse of the Allies possessed themselves of their Cannon, and Ammunition Waggon. The Enemy being reinforced with some Squadrons, and having interlined some Infantry with them, moved again towards the Allies; but the latter being likewise reinforced, and sustained by their Infantry, advanced to meet them. They both charged with such Bravery and Briskness, that the Enemy's Horse was soon defeated, and cut in Pieces; and their Infantry being abandoned in the Plain, had much ado to get away, in great Disorder, between the Villages of *Keilsheim*, and *Gotsleben*; where they met with the rest of their Army, and formed themselves as well as they could. In the mean Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* caused all the rest of his Troops to enter the Lines, and extended the Right of his Army towards the great *Geete*, before *Tirlemont*, in which Town the Enemy had left the Battalion of *Montuc*, which upon the first Summons, surrendered at Discretion. In this Action, the Marquis *d'Alegra*, and the Count *de Horn*, Lieutenant-Generals; a Major-General, two Brigadier-Generals, and a great Number of other Officers of all Ranks, besides abundance of private Men, were taken Prisoners.

All the Troops of the Allies, behaved themselves with great Bravery and Resolution; and lost but few. *Cadogan's* Horse distinguished themselves. The Duke having exposed himself very much in the Action, was in Danger of his Life; for, as he was leading on several Squadrons, a *French*, or *Bavarian* Officer quitted his Post, and advanced, Sword in Hand, to attack his Grace; but, as he was raising himself up in his Stirrups to reach him, he flung himself off his Horse, and was presently killed. Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, in his Account of this Action, says, the *Bavarian* Horse, which consisted

of

of 24 Squadrons, offering to oppose the Confederates, was almost entirely ruined; as was likewise the two Regiments of *Alsace* and *La Marque*; nine Standards of blue Satin, richly embroidered with the *Bavarian Arms*, 6 belonging to the Elector's own Troops, and 3 to those of *Cologne*, with different Mottos and Devices, were taken.

The Body of Troops under Monsieur d'*Alegre*, being thus defeated, the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal de *Villeroy* consulted for the Safety of the Rest of their Army; and decamping in the Sight of the Confederates, passed the great *Geete*, and the *Deule*, with all imaginable Speed, and possessed themselves of the strong Camp at *Parck*, with their Left at *Rooselaer*, and their Right against the Height of *Louvain*, at *Wineslen*. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army passed the great *Gheete*, and encamped with the Right at *Rosbeeck*, and the Left behind *Tirlemont*. That of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* extended itself at the same Time, with the Right to *Grain*, and the Left to *Elixheim*. The next Day, the Confederate Army marched; and in their March through the Plain of *Parck*, took above 1200 Prisoners, who could not follow the precipitate March of the Enemy's Army. In the Evening, the Duke of *Marlborough* encamped with the Right, at the Abbey of *Uliersbeck*, and the Left before *Bierbeck*, under the Cannon of *Louvain*. The Duke of *Marlborough* was no sooner come to *Tirlemont*, than he dispatched away Lieutenant-General *Hompesch* to the States-General, with a Letter, giving an Account of this great Success. He dispatched Colonel *Ricards*, one of his Adjutants, to *Vienna*; and Colonel *Durel* to *England*, who arrived at *Windsor*, (where the Queen and Prince then were) the 14th of *July*, (O. S.) A Week after, her Majesty's

Proclamation

Proclamation was published, appointing the 23^d of *August*, for a Day of public and general Thanksgiving, throughout *England* and *Wales*; which Day, was ushered in as usual, on such Occasions; and her Majesty celebrated it by repairing to *St. Paul's*, with the same State and Solemnity as she had done the Year before, after the Battle of *Hochstadt*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* being informed, in his Camp at *Vlierbeck*, that several Posts on the *Deule*, between *Louvain* and the Village of *Neer-ysche*, were slenderly guarded; resolved, with the Advice of the Generals, to force them, in order to the passing of that River; but the Attempt did not succeed; after which Misfortune, the Confederate Army marched, and encamped with the Right at *Meldert*, and the Left at *Bossu*. The Impossibility of attacking the Enemy on that Side being now very apparent, the Duke of *Marlborough* on the 15th, having left 2 Battalions at *Tirlemont*, and as many at *Diest*, for the Security of those Places, marched with his Army from *Meldert*; the *Dutch* Forces, under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, advancing at the same Time. The next Day, the two Armies advanced to *Genap*, and there united into one Body. This sudden March alarmed the Enemy, and made them fear for some Places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*. The 18th, by Break of Day, the Confederate Army filed off, with the right Wing, in 2 Columns, and about Noon, was drawn up in Sight of the Enemy, whom the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, having viewed, were both of Opinion to attack them immediately, before they had Time to recover from the Consternation which was apparent enough in their Army; but the Artillery not being
come

come up, by some sinister Contrivance, and some Dutch Commanders through a Cabal opposing; his Grace was obliged to decline it. His Scheme defeated, he marched off with his Forces, the 19th of *August*, (N. S.) as did also *Monsieur D' Auverquerque's* Army, on the 26th, both Armies encamped together. The 29th, *Stout-Lew*, a little Town, in the Middle of a Morass, and the chief Defence of the Enemy's Lines, was invested; and a Week after the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War. The Duke having caused the Enemy's Lines to be levelled, and *Tirlemont* to be dismantled, he passed the *Demer*, and encamped, the 19th of *September*, at *Arschot*, where he remained some Days, to forward the Fortifications of *Diest*, *Hasselt*, *Tonger*, and other small Places, where Garrisons were to be left during the Winter. By his Directions *Sandvliet* was invested the 24th, and surrendered on the 29th.

Pursuant to the Emperor's Invitation, the Duke set out for *Vienna* the 6th of *October*, (N. S.) In his way thither all Honours were paid to him in every Place he passed. Among many other Marks of Esteem conferred on him by the Emperor, he was raised to the Dignity of Prince of *Mindelheim*. He departed the 23d for *Berlin*; from *Berlin*, went to *Har-ower*; from thence to the *Hague*; in all which Places having settled important Matters, he embarked the 27th of *December* for *England*, and arrived at *St. James's*, the 30th at Night, about 11 o' Clock.

TRANSACTIONS during the Years 1706, 7, 8, and 9.

THE 7th of *January*, the Commons voted that the Thanks of their House should be given to his Grace, for his great Services, &c. He went on board the *Peregrine* Gally, the 10th of *April*; and

and the 14th, in the Afternoon, landed at *Rotterdam*, and the same Evening arrived at the *Hague*; where, the next Day, he received the Compliments of the public Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, on his happy Arrival. The following Day his Grace had a Conference with the Deputies of the States-General, upon the necessary Measures to be taken for the opening the Campaign. On the 9th of *May*, (N. S.) his Grace left the *Hague*, and being accompanied by Velt-Marshal *D'Auverquerque*, arrived at *Maastricht* the 12th. Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* departed the same Night, and the Duke followed him to the Army of the States, which was drawn together near *Tongeren*; and both repaired the 17th to *Liege*, to view the Citadel, and the Works about that Place. In the mean time the *English* Forces having received Orders to take the Field, General *Churchill* set out from *Breda*, with the Troops which were there, and the Artillery, the 8th, and marched to *Wallwick*; and the same Day the rest of them marched out of their respective Garrisons, in order to join at the *Bosch*, which they did the 9th. The 20th, the Confederate Army assembled between *Barchlaem* and *Groszwaren*, which consisted of 74 Battalions of Foot, and 123 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, having with them 100 Cannon, 20 Hawbitzers, and 42 Pontons.

The Army, under the Command of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Villeroy*, consisting of 70,000 Men being entirely assembled, passed the *Deule* the 19th of *May*, and posted themselves at *Tirlemont*, with the *Gheete* before them. Upon their passing the *Deule*, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Orders to the *Danish* Horse, who were coming from their Garrisons, to hasten their March; which they did, and with such Expedition, under the Command
of

of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, that the 22d of *May*, (N. S.) being the Day before Battle, they came with in a League of the Rear of the Confederate Army.

The *French*, having been joined, much about the same time, by the Horse of the Marshal de *Marfin's* Army, and confiding in their Superiority of Number, came out of their Lines, and encamped between *Tirlemont* and *Judoigne*. The next Day, being *Whit-Sunday*, about 4 o' Clock in the Morning, the Confederate Army marched, in 8 Columns, towards *Ramel-lies*, a Village near which the *Gheet* takes its Source; that they might avoid the Inconveniency of passing that River. They soon had Information that the Enemy's Army, having decamped from *Tirlemont*, was likewise on their March to meet them, their heavy Baggage and heavy Cannon being left at *Judoigne*. The 2 Armies met near the Village of *Ramel-lies*, from whence the Battle took its Name.

The famous Battle of RAMELLIES.

THE Morning being passed in reconoitring each other's Movements, about half an Hour after one the Artillery of the Confederates began to play, which was immediately answered by the Enemy's Cannon; and both continued firing with considerable Execution; whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* was at the Head of the Lines, to give the necessary Order every where, Velt Marshal *D'Auverquerque* repaired to the Left; where, perceiving that the Enemy's Foot, posted in the Hedges of *Franquieres*, galled the Horse of that Wing, he commanded 4 Battalions, with 2 Pieces of Cannon, under Colonel *West-muller*, to dislodge them from thence; which they performed with great Vigour and Resolution. Here-upon the Enemy detached a Party of Foot and Dra-goons

goons to regain that important Post ; but Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* commanded at the same time the whole Wing of the *Dutch* Horse to attack the Enemy, which not only prevented their Design, but put the Enemy's Dragoons into such Disorders, that they were not able either to reach the Village, or recover their Horses, which they had left a good Way behind the Town of *Hottomont* ; and so they were most of them cut in Pieces, or taken Prisoners. The *Dutch* Cavalry charged with a great deal of Bravery, Sword in Hand ; and soon after, the Engagement was sustained by the *Danish* Squadrons ; but having to deal with the *French* King's Household, viz, the *Mosquetaires*, *Gens d'Armes*, *Guardes de Corps*, *Horse Grenadiers*, and other choice Troops, which were in the Enemy's Right, the Conflict was obstinate, and the Success doubtful for above an Hour. The *Danish* Horse, which fought on the Left of all, behaved themselves with such Gallantry, that they forced the Enemy to give Ground, and broke several of their Squadrons. But at the same time the *French* had almost an equal Advantage against the *Dutch* Horse, on the Right of the Left Wing, whom they put into great Confusion. To remedy this, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanced that Way, sent for 20 Squadrons of Horse from the right Wing, where they could not engage the Enemy's Left, by Reason of a Morass which separated them ; and with these he reinforced his Left, adding to them his Body of Reserve. The Duke, while these Troops were advancing from the Right, rallied some of the broken Squadrons, and gave his Orders for others to charge. In this Place his Grace was in the Extremity of Danger ; for, being singled out by several of the most resolute of the Enemy, and having the Misfortune, as he was leaping a Ditch, to fall from his Horse, he had

had either been killed or taken Prisoner, if some of the Confederate Foot, that were at hand, had not come very seasonably to his Assistance. After this, his Grace had still a narrower Escape, a Cannon Ball taking off the Head of Colonel *Bindfield*, his Grace's Gentleman of the Horse, as he was holding the Stirrup for the Duke to remount. The 20 Squadrons his Grace had sent for from the Right, to reinforce the Left, had but little Share in the Defeat of the Enemy's Right: For by that Time they were come up, the *Dutch* and *Danes*, having charged them both in Front and Flank, had almost compleated that signal Piece of Service, cutting in Pieces the best Part of the *French* King's Household; insomuch that they could never be fully re-established during the Remainder of the War.

In the mean time, the Village of *Ramellies*, was vigorously attacked by General *Schultz*, with the 12 Battalions under him. The Enemy, having the Advantage of the Ground, defended themselves with great Resolution and Obstinacy, till seeing the whole Line of the Confederate Infantry in Motion, to support General *Schultz*, and the *Dutch* and *Danish* Horse advancing to surround them; they bethought themselves of making their Retreat, but found it was too late: For they were intercepted by the victorious Horse, and, most of them either killed or taken Prisoners. The rest of the Enemy's Infantry endeavoured likewise to make their Escape, which they did in better Order, being favoured by the Horse of their left Wing; who, being covered by a Rivulet and Morass, had not yet been attacked, and formed themselves in 3 Lines, between *Ossuz* and *Autreglise*. But the *English* Horse having found means to pass the Rivulet, charged the Enemy with such unparallelled Briskness and Courage, that they
entirely

entirely abandoned their Foot, and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of *Autreglise*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. The rest of the Enemy, who were at the same time attacked by the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, with equal Bravery, gave way on all Sides. Their Horse rallied again in the Plains, to cover the disorderly Retreat of their Foot; but they were so closely pursued by the Confederate Cavalry, that they were forced to divide themselves into 3 small Bodies that they might fly the better three different Ways. Those who took to the Left were pursued by the *Dutch* and *Danes*, who made great Slaughter amongst them, and took Abundance of Prisoners: And those that fled to the Right, were chased by the Regiments of *Lumley*, *Hay*, and *Ross*; which 2 last fell in with the Regiment of Foot called *Du Roy*, of whom having killed many, the rest threw down their Arms, and begged Quarter, which was generously granted. Upon this, they delivered their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hay*'s Dragoons: But when the Dragoons faced about, in order to pursue the Enemy, they treacherously attempted to take up their Arms again; in which, however, they were prevented, and suffered severely for their Perfidy. The headmost Regiments of the *English* Horse that pursued the Enemy's Center, were that of Lieutenant General *Wood*, commanded by himself, and *Wyndham's* (afterwards *Palm's*) Carabineers, headed by Major *Petry*. When they came upon a rising Ground, they perceived 7 Squadrons of the *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Guards, among which was the Elector and the Marshal *de Villeroy*, who hoped, with these few choice Troops to make good their Retreat, and save their Cannon, which was marching in a Line before them. General *Wood* galloped with his own Regiment upon the Enemy's Left, and

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charged

charged them so vigorously, that he broke them all to Pieces, killing many of them, and taking not a few Prisoners; among whom were 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, a Major, 4 Captains, and several subaltern Officers. He also took the Standard of the Electors's Guards, two of his own Trumpets, and killed his Kettle-Drummer: The Marshal de *Killeroy*, with the Elector escaped very narrowly.

Major *Petry*, at the Head of *Wyndham's* Carabineers, fell upon the Enemy with equal Briskness and Resolution, put many of them to the Sword, and took several Prisoners. The *English* Horse and Dragoons followed the Chace, through, and by *Judoigne*, till 2 o'Clock in the Morning, as far as *Meldert*, being 5 Leagues from the Scene of Action, and 2 from *Louvain*.

During this Retreat, a Misfortune happened to the Enemy, which contributed not a little to compleat the Victory. Several Waggons of their Vanguard breaking down, stopped the Way, so that their Baggage and Artillery, which followed, could not pass; nor could their Troops defile in good Order; and perceiving that the Confederate Horse, having got Intelligence of this Action, pursued them close, they threw down their Arms, that they might escape with the greater Ease, and retreated without any Order, in the greatest Confusion. Here it was, that the most Prisoners were taken; for, during the Action, little or no Quarter was given; the Confederate Horse, having been highly provoked by the idle Gasconades of the *French* Mousquetaires, and the Gens d'Armes, of which they were very full when they came to the Attack, but paid dearly for it in the Sequel.

Never was Victory more compleat; the Confederates made themselves Masters of all the Enemy's Cannon, excepting 2 or 3, to the Number of about

50 Pieces, most of their Baggage, about 120 Colours and Standards, and several Pair of Kettle Drums. The Enemy's Loss of Men, amounted to 8000 slain; among whom were Prince *Maximilian*, and Prince *Monbason*; about 6000 private Soldiers, and 600 Officers were taken Prisoners, which, with their Deserters and Wounded, made their Loss, in the whole, not less than 20,000 Men. The Persons of Note among the Prisoners were, Messieurs *Palavicini*, and *Meziere*, Major-Generals; the Marquis *de Bar*, Brigadier-General of Horse; the Marquis *de Nounan*, ditto, of Foot; the Marquis *de la Baume*, son of Marshal *Tallard*; Monsieur *de Montmorency*, Nephew to the late Duke of *Luxemburg*; a Nephew of Lord *Clare*, and several others.

This compleat and memorable Victory, next to the Blessing of Heaven (which during the whole Course of this War, seemed visibly to assert the Justice of the Confederate Cause) was principally owing to the great Courage, Prudence, Vigilance, and Experience of the chief Commander, the Prince and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was personally present in the hottest of the Action, and gave his Orders with wonderful Sedateness and Presence of Mind.

The second Honours of this glorious Day were undoubtedly due to Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, Velt-Marshal of the *Dutch* Troops, who acted with all the Valour, Conduct, and Vigour, that became a great and experienced General. The other Generals likewise distinguished themselves; but none more so, than his Grace the late Duke of *Argyle*, who exposed his Person to the greatest Danger, and received several slight Wounds; nor were the inferior Officers less worthy of Commendation; every one behaving in their respective Stations, as became Men who were

resolved to conquer; or die; all the Troops shewed the greatest Intrepidity.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal de *Villeroy*, with the greatest Part of the broken Remains of their Army, continued their precipitate Flight, till they were got to *Louvain*; where, having held a sort of tumultuous Council of War, by Torch-light, in the Market-Place, they resolved to abandon that Place, and to retire towards *Brussels*. This was immediately put in practice; but the Elector of *Bavaria* thought himself so little secure there, that he spent the whole Night in causing his Papers, Jewels, Plate, and valuable Furniture to be packed up, and sent away for *Ghent*; whither he himself followed with all imaginable Precipitation.

On the other hand, the victorious Confederates, having pursued the Fugitives till 2 in the Morning, rested a little, near *Meldert*; and at Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Army to encamp at *Bewechiens*, for the Refreshment of the Troops. In the mean time, his Grace disposed all things for their March early the next Morning, in order to force the Passage of the *Deule*; but he received Advice in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, and abandoned *Louvain*; upon which, Bridges being laid over that River, a Detachment of 500 Men was sent to take Possession of *Louvain*, and the whole Army passed the River next Day, about Noon, and took the Camp of *Bethlem*.

In the late bloody and obstinate Conflict, the Loss of the Allies did not much exceed 1000 killed, and about double that Number wounded; the Principal among the slain was Prince *Lewis* of *Hesse-Cassel*.

After the Battle of *Ramellies*, a general Revolution followed in the *Low Countries*; the Inhabitants of those Provinces received the confederate General
every^s

every where as their Deliverers, who had redeemed them from Slavery. The *French* being retired over the Canal of *Brussels*, the Duke of *Marlborough* pursued them without Loss of Time, and having decamped from *Bethlem*, advanced to *Dighe*, the 26th of May. (N. S.) In the Afternoon, according to their own Desire, he was waited on by the States of *Brabant*, and other Deputations, whom he received most courteously. His Negotiations, in consequence, had the desired Effect, being followed by the Submission of *Brussels*, &c. who declared themselves for King *Charles III.* The 27th, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent his Brother, General *Churchill*, with 4 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Squadrons of Horse, to command in *Brussels*; and on the 28th, his Grace made his Public Entry into that City with great State, and was received by all Ranks with all possible Demonstrations of Joy and Respect. On his Return, in the Evening, to the Camp, he received Advice that the Enemy, having carried away their Cannon and Ammunition from *Liege*, had quitted that Place; upon which he sent the 29th a Detachment of 200 Men to take Possession of it.

The first of *June* being appointed by the Duke of *Marlborough*, as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the late compleat Victory at *Ramillies*, and the great Advantages which had attended it, the same was observed, with as much Devotion as can be expected in a Camp.

Within the Space of 15 Days, the Duke of *Marlborough*, entirely defeated and dispersed one of the most gallant and best-appointed Armies, that ever *France* brought in to the Field, and recovered the whole *Spanish Brabant*; the Marquisate of the Holy Empire, with its Capital, the famous City of *Antwerp*; the Lordship and City of *Mechlin*, with the

best Part of *Spanish Flanders*. *Lewis* the XIVth, was so surpris'd at the News of these Successes of the Duke, that he would not credit it; therefore sent Monsieur *de Chamillard*, his Minister, to examine into the Truth, Circumstances, and Causes of them, and to give necessary Orders on the Spot; but this being before the Surrender of *Antwerp*, what must not his Surprize have been, upon receiving Intelligence of that?

The first News of the ever-memorable Victory of *Ramillies*, was brought to *England* by Colonel *Richards*, Aid de Camp to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who arrived in *London* the 16th of *May*; and the 27th of *June* was the Day appointed for a public Thanksgiving, which was celebrated with the usual Solemnity; and her Majesty repaired to the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, with the same State she had done, in the preceding Years, upon the like Occasions.

The Siege of O S T E N D.

WHILE the Enemy lay near *Courtray*, they were reinforced by the Detachment of Foot, which Monsieur *de Marfin* was leading from *Germany*; the Horse of that Detachment having joined them before the Battle of *Ramillies*; and several other Detachments, both from the *French* Army on the Upper *Rhine*, and from the King's Household, were ordered to *Flanders*. The States-General, on the other Hand, caus'd 20 Battalions to march out of several Garrisons, to reinforce the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*; and at the same Time the Troops of *Hanover* and *Prussia* arriv'd. The Confederates, therefore, being still superior, the Resolution which the Duke had concert'd with the States to besiege *Ostend*, was
put

put in Execution. It is a Sea-port, and was then, a Nest of Privateers, which very much annoyed the Trade of the *English* and the *Dutch*. The greatest Difficulty in this Enterprize was, because the Place could be attacked only on one Side, and that, within a very narrow Compass. However, while the grand Army was taking some Refreshment, General *Fagel*, who was encamped at *Oudenburg*, took the Fort of *Plasfendael*, Sword in Hand; which Place, not being far from *Ostend*, very much facilitated the taking of the Town.

It was intended to open the Trenches the 20th; but was deferred, on Account of some Difficulties intervening, and their not having as yet all the Artillery and Neccessaries come up, for carrying on the Siege with Vigour. Sir *George Fairborn*, with a Squadron of 9 large *English* Ships of War, 4 Bomb-Ketches, and 2 Fire-Ships, at the same Time, blocked up the Harbour, being appointed to batter the Town by Sea.

In the Night between the 28th and 29th the Trenches were opened within Musket-shot of the Place; and the Siege was continued by Land and Sea with such Impetuosity, that on the 6th of *July*, at 9 in the Morning, the Besieged, finding it was to no Purpose to hold out any longer, beat a Parley. The Capitulation thereupon was agreed to, and signed at 11, the same Night; the next Morning, the Allies took Possession of *Ostend*, in the Name of King *Charles III*. This important Conquest did not cost the Allies above 500 Men, killed and wounded. They found in the Place. 24 Colours and 1 Standard; 50 Pieces of brass, and 40 iron Cannon; Ammunition in Abundance, and 300,000 lb. of Powder.

Soon after, the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, paid a Visit to the Duke at his Camp, who received and entertained him with all military Courtesy and Magnificence.

The Siege of MENIN and AETH.

MENIN was reckoned a Key to the *French* Conquests in the *Netherlands*, one of the most regular Fortifications in *Flanders*; and on which *Monsieur de Vauban*, who directed the Fortifications, had bestowed his utmost Skill, and thought them his Master-piece. It was built after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, and nothing that Art could invent, was wanting to render it impregnable. It was, moreover, defended by a strong Garrison, commanded by experienced Officers. Notwithstanding all the Difficulties that were to be surmounted, this Siege was resolved on, and the Place invested the 23d of the same Month; but the Artillery from *Ghent* not being come up, the Trenches were not opened 'till the 4th of *August*, in the Night. The Approaches were carried on in the usual Forms, without any remarkable Occurrence, 'till the 18th; when the Counterscarp was taken by Storm, with great Loss on both Sides. The 22d, in the Morning, the Governor finding himself no longer able to withstand the tremendous Firing of the Besiegers, beat a Parley; upon which, Hostages were exchanged about 9 that Morning. The Capitulation was concluded in the Evening, pursuant to which the Place, surrendered; and much sooner than was expected, considering its Strength: The Garrison marched out with the Honours of War. The Duke of *Marlborough* found, upon visiting the Place, 55 Brass Cannon, 10 Iron Cannon, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels of Powder,

387 double Barrels of Musket Balls. Among the Artillery were found 4 Pieces of Cannon, with the Arms of *England*, taken at the Battle of *Landen*, which his Grace ordered to be sent to *England*; and at the same Time gave Directions for levelling the Approaches, and repairing the Fortifications of *Menin*.

The Duke *de Villars* (who succeeded to Marshal *de Villeroy*, in order to better the Fortune of *France*) having assembled an Army of 155 Squadrons, and 73 Battalions, it was thought he would have made some Motion to disturb the Progress of the Confederate Arms; but he had the Mortification to be only a Spectator of the Siege and Surrender of *Menin*, and continued quiet in his Camp behind the *Deule*.

The Duke of *Marlbrough* gave Orders the 29th of *August* to besiege *Dendermond*, in *Form*, which had been blockaded ever since the Battle of *Ramelles*; and appointed his Brother, General *Churchill*, to take the Command and Direction of that Undertaking: Three Days after, his Grace arrived in the Camp before that Place, with the Deputies of the States, to hasten the Siege. The 5th of *September*, about 10 o'Clock in the Morning, they beat a Parley for a Capitulation, and surrendered about 5 in the Evening. The Garrison are to remain Prisoners of War, on Condition, however, that they should be allowed their Swords and Baggage.

Pursuant to the Duke of *Marlbrough's* Orders, *Aeth* was invested the 16th of *September*, by 40 Battalions and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*: The Duke of *Marlbrough* being encamped at *Grazez*, to cover that Siege; and the Enemy, between *Condé* and *Montague*; The Trenches were opened the 22d, in the

Night, with very little Loss. The Attack was carried on as usual. The Garrison, terrified with the Apprehensions of a general Storm, beat a Parley the 1st of October, at 4 in the Afternoon; they at first refused to surrender, upon the Conditions offered to them by Monsieur D'Auverquerque; upon which the Hostilities were renewed; but, beating a Parley a second Time, they were obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War.

The Duke of *Marlborough* remained all the Time in his Camp at *Grazez*, to cover the Siege of *Aeth*; and the Duke of *Vendome* contented himself to look on the Taking of that Place, with the same Tranquillity as he had before that of *Menin*: But, being apprehensive that the Allies might have a Design either upon *Mons* or *Charleroy*, he caused the Garrisons of these two Places, to be reinforced.

The 30th of October, in the Morning, the Army commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, marched from *Grazez*; and, having passed the *Dender*, near *Leuze*, joined the Army under the Command of Monsieur D'Auverquerque. The two Armies encamped together on the Plains of *Cambren*, in the Neighbourhood of *Mons*, which increased the Enemy's Apprehension for that Place; But the Season being too far advanced for any great Undertaking, and the Confederate Forces too much fatigued, the Duke left the Army under the Command of Monsieur D'Auverquerque, and went to *Brussels* the 27th of October, (N. S.); from whence, having there received all possible Marks of Honour and Respect from the whole City, he returned the 31st, to the Army. The 4th of November, his Grace set out for the *Hague*; and the next Day the Army separated, and went into Winter-Quarters, as was regulated. Monsieur D'Auverquerque was appointed

to command in Chief, in the *Netherlands*, and to reside at *Brussels*. All the Brigadiers were ordered to continue with their Regiments, under Penalty of being cashiered. The Duke of *Marlborough* having embarked at *Antwerp* the 7th of *November*, (N. S.) he arrived the 8th at *Rotterdam*, and the next Morning at the *Hague*, attended by Count *Zinzen-dorf* and Mr. *Stepney*; who was recalled from *Vienna*, to take up Mr. *Stanhope's* Place at the *Hague*, disqualified by Age and Infirmities. Where, during his Stay, the Overtures of *France* for a Peace were communicated to the Ministers of the Allies, but rejected. His Grace having settled several important Affairs with the States, he sailed from the *Maese* the 26th of *November*, attended by several of her Majesty's Yachts and Ships of War, landed at *Margate* the next Day, and in two Days after came to *London*. He received the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, for his eminent Services in the last Campaign.

At the Request of the City of *London*, her Majesty was pleased to order, that the Standards and Colours taken at the famous Battle of *Ramellies*, which were lately brought from the *Netherlands*, should be put up in *Guild-Hall*; a Detachment of her Majesty's Horse-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers; and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of her Majesty's Foot-Guards, were drawn up on the Parade, in *St. James's Park*; and having received the said Colours and Standards, which had been laid up at *Whitehall*, they proceeded in the following Manner. First, the Troop of Horse-Grenadiers; then the Detachment of the three Troops of her Majesty's Horse Guards; 26 of the Gentlemen in the Centre, carrying each a Standard taken from the Enemy. The Battalion of Foot-Guards closed the

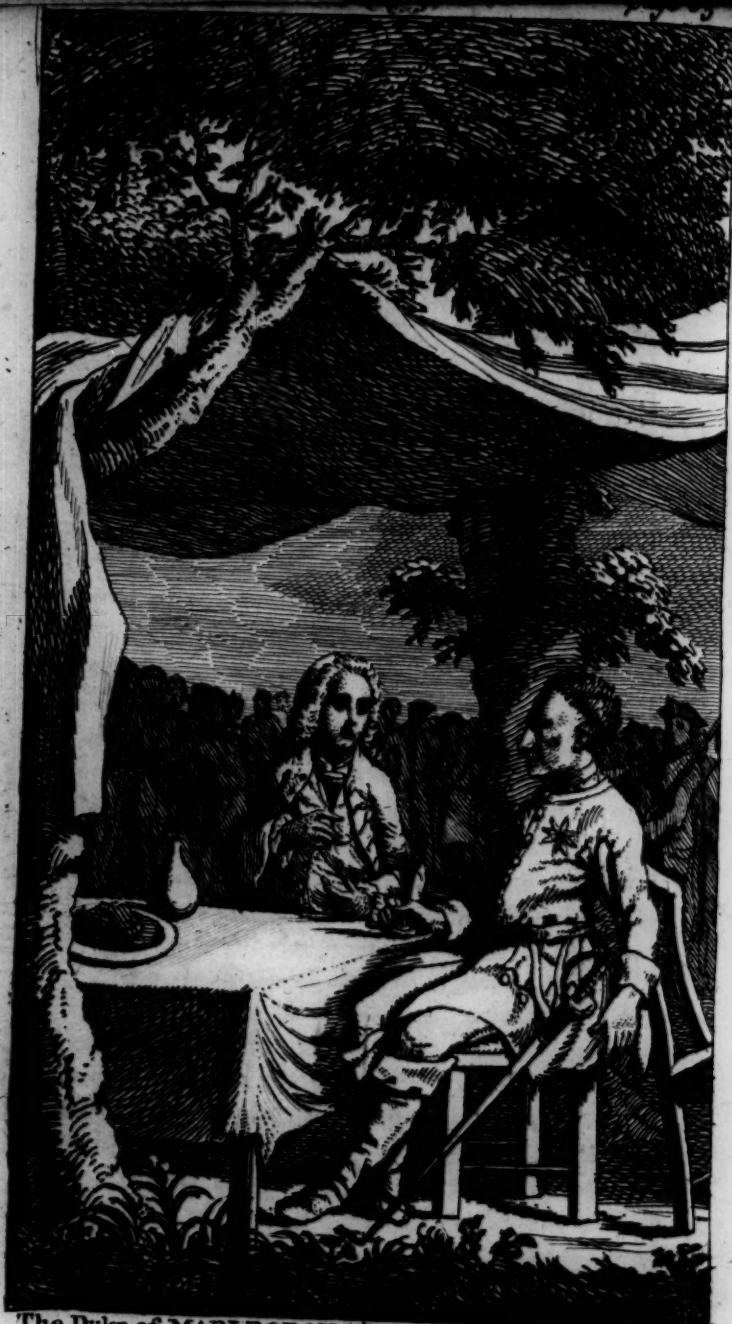
the March; 63 of the Pike-men, instead of their Pikes, each carrying one of the Enemy's Colours, advanced. In this Manner they marched through the Park, and St. James's Mews; where her Majesty was pleased to see them pass by, from the Right Honourable the Lady Fitzharding's Lodgings; the Guns in the Park being fired at the same Time. Thence they proceeded down *Pall-Mall*, the *Strand*, &c. to *Guild-Hall*, where the Standards and Colours were put up, to remain there as Trophies of that signal Victory. The Duke of *Marlborough*, was, by Invitation from the City, entertained in a most elegant Manner; whither he was accompanied by several Persons of the first Distinction, and followed with loud Acclamations, going and coming.

A Bill from the *Lords*, intitled, *An Act for the settling the Honours and Dignities of John, Duke of Marlborough, upon his Posterity; and annexing the Honour and Manor of Woodstock, and House of Blenheim, to go along with the said Honours*; was passed by the House of Commons, *nem. con.* and the following Day had the Royal Assent.

The last Day of the Year being appointed a general Thanksgiving for the wonderful Successes of her Majesty's Arms, &c. she went with the usual State and Solemnity to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's; and thereby, gave her Subjects (and especially, the City of *London*) the joyful Spectacle of two Triumphs in one Year. A Pension of 5000*l.* a Year, out of the Revenue of the Post-Office, was granted to the Duke and his Heirs, for the Support of their Dignity and Honour, by the Parliament.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, who, in the foregoing Years of her Majesty's Reign, made so shining a Figure by his military Atchievements, distinguished himself in this, by his political Negotiations; particularly,





The Duke of MARLBOROUGH at Dinner with CHARLES
the XIIth King of SWEDEN

ticularly, with the King of Sweden, *Charles XII*, for the Good of the grand Alliance, and the general Tranquility of Europe. The Duke had the Honour to dine with his Majesty in Public. The Crowd of People that assembled to see those two Heroes was so great, that it was thought necessary to post 3 Regiments of Horse round the King's Quarters, to prevent Disorders. The Duke of *Marlborough*, succeeded in his Negotiation to his Wishes, and gained great Honour by the Journey. Being returned from *Saxony*, where he saw *Charles XII*. He touched at the *Hague*, and arrived at *Brussels* the 13th of *May*, (N. S.) He immediately held a Council of War with Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, and the Field-Deputies of the States; after which, Orders were sent to the Confederate Troops, to march to their Rendezvous at *Anderlech*, near *Brussels*.

The 21st, the Duke set out from *Brussels*, and in the Evening joined the Army, which moved the same Day from *Anderlech*, and encamped with the Right at *Bellingen*, and the Left at *Lembeck*; having *Hall* in the Rear. Upon Intelligence that the *French*, who had been drawing together about the same Time, continued quiet in their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* marched nearer to them, in order to meet them half Way, for a Battle, which, they had given out they would offer the Confederates; or, if they declined it, to lay siege either to *Mons* or *Charleroy*. But, on the 24th, his Grace received unexpected Information that the Enemy were come out of their Lines, and encamped at *Haine*, *St. Paul*, and *Peronne*; where the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Vendome*, took a Review of their Army the 26th. The Confederate Army advanced hereupon, the next Morning, to
Soignies,

Soignies, their Right being at *Louvignies*, and their Left at *Næst*; and the Enemy, who, by this Motion of the Allies, thought they would take the Camp of *Bois-Seigneur Isaac*, marched, at the same Time, to *Pieton*; placing their Right near *Meling*, and their Head-Quarters at *Goffeliers*. The 27th, the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by several Generals, advanced with 12 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to view the Ground, and the Avenues to the Enemy's Camp; and, upon Intelligence that they were encamped on the Plain of *Flerus*, a Council of War was held, in which it was resolved to march to march to *Nive'le*, in order to attack them. Accordingly, a Detachment was sent to view the Pass at *Rouquieres*, through which they were to pass. The Generals who were sent thither reported, that the Enemy, suspecting the Design of the Allies, had made a Detachment to secure that important Post; and would undoubtedly advance upon the first Motion of the Confederates, to hinder them from marching through that Pass; or else would charge the first Troops which should pass, with so much Advantage, that it was not thought adviseable to move that Way. For this, and other Considerations, it was resolved to march back to *Brussels*: Both Armies continued above two Months in their respective Camps; during which Time, no Action passed between them worth mentioning.

The 9th of *August*, upon Advice of certain Movements of the *French*, Dispositions were made for the Confederate Army to pass the *Deule*. The 10th, in the Morning, the Artillery was commanded to pass the same; at 4, the whole Army decamped, and marching all Night, arrived the 11th, at Break of Day, about the Heights of *Waveren*, where they made a short Halt, and then continued their

their March towards *Genap*, where they encamped with their Right at *Promelles*, and their Left at *Davieres*, having made a March of 7 Leagues. The *French*, on Advice of their Movements, retired before them with Precipitation. The Duke of *Marlborough*, vigorously pursued the Enemy, in order to force them to an Action; which they with Affiduity declined, and suffered greatly in their continued, and hasty Retreat. Heavy and continual Rains put a Stop to the Duke's Pursuit.

The Duke of *Marlborough* finding all his Efforts ineffectual, to bring the cautious Duke de *Vendome*, to an Engagement, his Grace left the Camp, the 4th of *October*, (N. S.) and went to the *Hague*; where he arrived the 6th, at 9 in the Morning, in order to communicate to the Deputies of the States-General, the Orders he had received from the Queen, to repair to *Franckfort*; and to confer with the Electors of *Mentz*, and *Hanover*, about the Operations of the next Campaign. The next Morning was also spent in Conferences; and in the Evening of that Day, his Grace set out for the Army, to give the necessary Orders for their marching into Winter-Quarters, which, immediately after his Arrival there, were executed. The 15th, the Duke set out for *Germany*, and returned to the *Hague*, the 3d of *November*; where having concluded several weighty Affairs, with the States-General, he embarked for *England*, and came to St. *James's*, the 7th of *November*, (O. S.)

Parties were formed against the Duke, of which he got the better. An Attempt was intended by *France*, in Behalf of the Pretender, which having failed, and the necessary Means for the Security of the Government taken, the Duke of *Marlborough* set out from *London*, the 29th of *March*, 1708, early

early in the Morning, and having reached *Margate*, embarked there that Evening; the next Night, late, he arrived at the *Hague*, where he met with Prince *Eugene*.

An unexpected Alteration happened on the Side of the *French*; their King declared the Duke of *Burgundy*, Generalissimo of his Forces in *Flanders*, appointing the Duke *de Vendome* to serve under him; and he was to be accompanied by the Duke *de Berry*, and the Pretender, who was returned from his unsuccessful Expedition to *Scotland*.

Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, made a Tour to *Hanover*, to negotiate with the Elector, and succeeded. The Prince went to *Vienna*; the Duke set out from *Hanover*, the 30th of *April*, in the Morning, and arrived the 3d of *May*, in the Afternoon, at the *Hague*; where his Grace communicated to the States-General the Result of the Conferences held at *Hanover*; and, having concerted all farther Measures for opening the Campaign, with their High Mightinesses, left the *Hague* the 7th, and went to *Ghent*; where, having reviewed the *British* Forces, he went the 11th to *Brussels*. The Duke of *Marlborough* having previously conferred with Veldt-Marshal *D'Auverquerque*, now in a declining State of Health, gave Orders to the Forces to march to *Auderlech*, near *Brussels*. Upon Notice of these Motions, the Duke *de Vendome* assembled his Army, the 25th, between *Mons* and *St. Gisslain*; from whence he marched next Day, to *Soignies*, within 3 Leagues of the Confederate Camp; he was joined the next Day, by the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and *Berry*, and the pretended Prince of *Wales*, under the romantic Name of *Chevalier de St. George*.

The 29th of *May*, the Confederate Army, which consisted of 180 Squadrons of Horse, and 112 Battalions,

talions, made a Motion, in hopes of bringing the Enemy to an Engagement, which by their bold March to *Soignies*, they seemed rather to seek than decline, being superior, at least in Number, to the Allies; for their Army consisted of 197 Squadrons, and 124 Battalions. The Enemy intended to steal a March on the Confederates, but were prevented by the Vigilance, Activity, and good Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, now our Most Gracious Sovereign King *George II.* came to the Army, and was received with the greatest Marks of Distinction and Respect by all the general Officers. It was now plain, that the Enemy had no Inclination to attack the Confederate Army: They had indeed in View the Recovery of the Places they had lost in the Year 1708; but it was by their usual Method of Surprise and Treachery; and agreeable to this System, they seized on *Ghent* and *Bruges*. They took Sword in Hand, *Plassendael*, a little Fort on the Canal which leads from *Bruges* to *Ostend*, and is a Security to the Communication of these two Places. In Consequence of his Grace's receiving repeated Advices of the Proceedings of the *French*, by his Orders the Confederate Army marched at 3 in the Morning, the 5th of *July*. The Duke being too sensible of the Importance it would be to recover *Ghent* and *Bruges*; and as no Means seemed to him, so conducive thereto, as to bring the Enemy to a Battle; the happy Success of which must of Course be attended with the Recovery of those Places; he therefore, directed all his Measures to that End.

The Night the Confederate Army encamped at *Asche*, Prince *Eugene* arrived there. The next Day a Council of War was held, in which it was resolved
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to regulate the March of the Army according to the Motions of the Enemy; and Pioneers were thereupon sent on every Side to make Ways. The French, flushed with their late Success, on the 9th of July, invested Oudenarde, and intended to have taken the advantageous Camp of *Lessines*. The same Day the Confederate Army marched with such extraordinary Expedition, which they continued that Night, and the 10th, they made themselves Masters of the Camp of *Lessines*, to the great and unimaginable Disappointment of the Enemy, who altered their March towards *Gavre*, in order to pass the *Scheld* there. The Duke and Prince resolved to bring them to an Engagement; and therefore, under their auspicious Commands, the Confederates made an incredible Expedition (for an Army) after them.

The Duke of *Burgundy*, contrary to the Duke de *Vendome's* Opinion, was determined to engage; and ordered Major-General *Grimaldi*, with the Horse of the King's Household, to begin the Attack, on the Right, and dislodge Major-General *Rantzau* from the Eminence on which he was posted; but when they came to the Rivulet, and found it marshy, they were discouraged from attempting the Passage, tho' greatly superior in Number, and retired towards their own Right. This Attack the Duke de *Vendome* disapproved of, and therefore sent Monsieur *Jennet*, his Aid de Camp, to the Left, to attack the Allies on that Side, which was countermanded by the Duke of *Burgundy*: These Differences precluded to the Defeat of the French. Upon this, Major-General *Cadogan*, who had passed the River with 12 of his 16 Battalions, between 3 and 4 o'Clock, attacked the Village of *Heynem* with such Resolution (Brigadier *Sabine*, with his Brigade, being at their

their Head) that they soon made themselves Masters thereof; and found 7 *French* Battalions in it; 3 of which were entire, and the greater Part of the other 4, were taken Prisoners. An Action being now unavoidable, the Duke of *Burgundy* began, but too late, to put his Troops in Motion, and range them in proper Order. Immediately after, Major-General *Rantzau*, with the 8 Squadrons, and the Quarter-Masters, passed the Rivulet, and advanced into the Plain, where the *French* Horse had been drawn up, between the Villages of *Singem* and *Mullen*, several of the Squadrons of their Rear Guard being still passing through the Plain, the 8 Squadrons, with the Quarter Masters, attacked them with great Vigour, and drove them into the close Ground, and the high Way, which led into the March of their own Army. In this Action, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, (his present Majesty of *Great-Britain*) who had joined the Army the 22d of *June*, to serve as a Volunteer, gave distinguished Marks of his early Courage and Activity. He charged Sword in Hand, at the Head of a Squadron of *Bulau's* Dragoons: His Highness's Horse was shot under him; and Colonel *Luschky*, who commanded the Squadron was killed, fighting bravely by him. Here several *French* Regiments were entirely broken, and the Colonel of *La Breteche* being dangerously wounded, was taken, with several other Officers, and 12 Standards and Kettle-Drums. The Confederate Army continued, in the mean Time, to pass the Bridges with all possible Diligence. The Duke and Prince, being at the Head of the Horse, which were coming in the Plain, and observing the great Want there was of Infantry, sent Orders to the Foot to fling themselves into the Hedges, on the other Side of the Plain, whither the Enemy seemed to be

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marching in haste. Some Time after, the Duke perceiving that the great Stress of the Battle would be on the Right, sent to the Left for 20 Battalions. The Success which the Confederates had already obtained in the several Engagements, near the Villages of *Heynem*, *Mullem*, and *Heurne*, made the *French* Generals sensible they would soon be attacked on all Sides; they therefore found themselves under the Necessity of making a Stand, to which End they posted their Foot very advantageously, and placed most of their Cavalry on their Right. As soon as the Confederate Foot arrived, they formed themselves into 2 Lines, before the Horse, and then attacked in very good Order, the Inclosures and Villages in their Front, where the *French* were posted; inosmuch, that about 7 o' Clock the Fire grew general, both on the Right, and on the Left; and although the Enemy gave Way in most Places, yet being just arrived with fresh Troops, the Action was maintained very obstinately, a good while. The Duke of *Marlborough* dispatched Orders to *D' Auverquerque*, and the Count *de Tilly*, who were on the Top of the Hill, near *Ocycke*, to press the Enemy as much as possible on that Side. These Orders were particularly obeyed: The Confederate Troops no sooner appeared, than the *French*, the Household at their Head, who did not in the least apprehend being attacked on that Side, retired and endeavoured to shelter themselves under the Hedges, between *Wirtingen*, and the Castle of *Beverne*, towards the main Body of their Army, where the Fire was very hot; but the Prince of *Orange Nassau*, who had already distinguished himself in this Day's Action, with Count *Oxenstiern*, coming up with 4 Brigades of Infantry, led them on with great Gallantry, passed some Defiles, attacked the Enemy in Flank, and obliged them to

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give Way, in great Disorder. At last the Enemy finding themselves charged, and borne down on all Sides, by the Confederate Forces, retired in the utmost Confusion, leaving great Numbers of Prisoners behind them. Their Dragoons favoured their Retreat; and to save the Troops of the Household, received several Discharges from the Confederate Infantry, and were, most of them, either killed, or taken.

The Night coming on, put an End to the Slaughter, and saved the Remainder of the Enemy's Army, who retreated under its favour; their Rear was attacked next Morning, by a Detachment of the Confederates, but repulsed. The French lost many Thousands in the Action of *Oudenarde*; many of Rank, &c. were Wounded, Killed, and taken Prisoners; 10 Pieces of Cannon, 56 Pair of Colours, 52 Standards, 8 Pair of Kettle-Drums, and 4,500 Horses were taken. The Dukes of *Burgundy*, and *Berry*, with the Pretender, reached *Ghent* the Morning after this memorable Battle, by 5 o'Clock; and about 9, the Duke *de Vendome*, who brought up the Rear, arrived there also. As they were apprehensive of being pursued, by the whole Confederate Army, the Duke commanded immediately, his shattered Troops to march through *Ghent*, to *Louvendeghem*, on the Canal, not far from that City; therefore, for their greater Security, they cast up Intrenchments, and planted upon them their Artillery, which they left at *Gawre*, with their heavy Baggage. In this strong Camp, they recovered in some Measure, the Fright and Terror of the late Engagement; but, as it usually happens in Disasters, the former Animosities revived, and encreased among their Generals, who laid the Fault one upon another; especially between the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and *Vendome*; who, notwithstanding the Interposition of the
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the Court, could never be brought to a thorough Reconciliation.

The Confederate Generals, and the Deputies of the States considered that it was impossible for the Allies to receive their heavy Cannon for a Siege, while the Enemy were posted between *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, wherefore other Measures were taken to have some brought to them; in the interim they raised Contributions in their Neighbourhood.

On the other hand, the Duke of *Vendome*, and *Burgundy*, being somewhat recovered out of their late Consternation and Disorder, and having in some measure raised the Spirits of their Soldiers again, by taking the Fort of the *Red-House*, provided for the Subsistence of their Army, by carrying off all the Corn they could find in the Country of *Waes*, as far as *Alost*; and, to be revenged for the Contributions raised by Count *Tilly*, in *Artois* and *Picardy*, they detached 10,000 Men, commanded by *Roxel*, to make an Irruption into *Dutch-Flanders*; which they executed, and brought off a considerable Booty. The States General were very uneasy at this Invasion. The Confederates having received a Train of Artillery, and being resolved to go upon some Undertaking of the highest Importance, agreed at length upon the Siege of *Lisle*; rightly judging, that they could not attack the Enemy in a more sensible Part; wherefore the *French* made Use of all human Means for its Preservation. The 13th of *August*, the Prince of *Orange-Nassau* invested *Lisle* on one side, and Prince *Eugene* on the other. The Duke of *Marlborough* lay in the mean time with the main Army at a convenient Distance to cover the Siege. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, as Field-Marshal of the Empire, was to command at this memorable Siege.

The Siege of LISLE.

THE French Court was not a little surprized to find *Lisle* invested, and sent positive Orders to the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and *Vendome*, to run all Hazards to raise the Siege of so important a Place. The Trenches were opened the 22d of *August*, (N. S.) between 7 and 8 in the Evening: 4000 Workmen were appointed for the Service, covered by 20 Battalions, with 600 Horse ready to sustain them. But the Trenches were carried on with so much Secrecy, as well as good Success, that the Allies had above 2 Hours time to cover themselves, before they were perceived by the Enemy; who thereupon made a terrible Fire from the Town, though with so little Effect, that the Confederates had not above 3 or 4 Men killed, and the wounded were about 15. The 26th, in the Evening, the Besieged made a vigorous Sally, but were driven back by the Prince of *Orange-Nassau*, and made to quit a Post they had taken. The Saps and Trenches were advanced with all the Success the Besiegers could expect or wish. Between the 1st and 7th of *September*, every Thing went very much in favour of the Besiegers. Prince *Eugene* caused the necessary Preparations to be made for attacking the Counterscarp the 7th. By all Circumstances of the Enemies Marches, it being pretty apparent that their Design was to attempt the raising of the Siege. The Duke of *Marlborough*, therefore, considering that his Army was now much inferior to that of the Enemy, dispatched seasonable Orders to General *Egell*, to make all possible Expedition to join him with what Forces could be spared out of *Dutch Flanders* and *Brabant*.

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Every Thing being ready for the Attack of the Counterſcarp, a moſt terrible Fire was made from the Batteries; and about 8 o'Clock the Signal being given, a general Diſcharge was made; whereupon the Troops deſigned for the Attack on the Left, marched out of the Trenches, with great Intrepidity, and admirable Order. They went directly up to the Palifadoes, from whence they beat the Enemy, and ſeveral of them, leaping into the Covered Way, put to the Sword all the *French* they found there, excepting 4 Officers, and a very few Soldiers, who were taken Priſoners. While they were making their Lodgment near the Palifadoes, the Enemy made a terrible Fire upon them, and ſprung 3 Mines, which did conſiderable Execution; the Beſiegers lodged themſelves however. The Troops who were commanded on the Right, attacked the Enemy with the ſame Courage and Succeſs, and lodged themſelves likewiſe. The Allies loſt conſiderably. Upon the Enemy's advancing the 14th, in the moſt exact Order, towards the Intrenchments of the Allies, the Duke of *Marlborough* immediately ordered his Troops to their Arms, and the Regiments were ordered to their reſpective Poſts behind the Entrenchments. Prince *Eugene* joined the Duke with an equal Number of Troops, and *Albemarle* was ſent for, with thoſe under his Command; the Enemy did nothing but cannonade that Evening, which was briskly answered from the Intrenchments, as well as next Morning on their renewing it. About Noon, the Earl of *Albemarle* joined the Army with his Detachment. The Duke and Prince now plainly perceiving, that the Deſign of the Enemy extended no farther, than by frequent Alarms to delay the ſtorming the Outworks of *Liſle*; and, conſidering that the Duke's Camp was
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of sufficient Force, his Highness returned the 13th to the Siege.

The 2 Armies continued the 14th in the same Situation; but the *French* Generals having held a Council of War, in which they considered how impracticable it was to attack the Confederates with any Appearance of Success, resolved to cut off their Communication with *Aeth* and *Brussels*, by making themselves Masters of all the Passes on the *Scheld*. Pursuant to this Resolution, they began to move the 15th, by Break of Day, without Beat of Drum. Upon Notice thereof, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Army, under his Command, to be ready to march the 16th, in order to observe the Enemy, who having that Day put several Battalions into *Douay*, continued their March in 4 Columns directly towards *Tournay*. The Duke hereupon made a small Motion, and received Intelligence that the Day before a Convoy of 100 Waggon, laden with Cannon-Ball for the Siege, arrived at *Oudenard* from *Aeth*, under the Guard of 1200 Foot, commanded by Colonel *Freke*, notwithstanding the Enemy's Endeavours to intercept it. On the 20th, untill which Day they had made several Movements not unobserved by the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Enemy took all possible Care to secure the Passes on the *Scheld*, casting up Intrenchments, and erecting Batteries in several Places; and casting up a Line from the Hill near *Oudenarde* to *Euame*, by which that Place was entirely closed in, on that Side of the *Scheld*; and not only the Communication between *Brussels* and the Confederate Army quite cut off, but the Army separated from all Intercourse with *Holland*. These Lines were about 70 Miles long, and in some Places near *Oudenarde*, they had more the Appearance of the Ramparts of a Fortress, than ordinary Lines.

In the mean Time the Siege of *Lille* was carried on but slowly, yet with Resolution, Courage, and indefatigable Diligence. But the Duke of *Burgundy*, being uneasy to know what Condition the Place and Garrison was in for a further Defence, employed one *Dubois*, a Captain in the Regiment of *Beauvassis*, who undertook to get into the Town, and bring the Prince the Account he was so desirous of. This Officer being got undiscovered to the Place, where he proposed to make his Attempt, stripped himself stark naked, and having hid his Cloaths, swam over 7 Canals and Ditches, and got into the Town: he returned the same Way, and finding his Cloaths again, brought the Duke of *Burgundy* a Letter from the Marshal, which was so contrived, that he carried it in his Mouth, secure from being damaged by Moisture.

On the 19th, Prince *Eugene* gave Orders to make all necessary Preparations for storming the Outworks, and a Disposition for it was made accordingly; pursuant to which, every Thing was got ready for the Assault the 20th in the Evening, but on Account of some Obstacles caused by the Enemy, was put off to the following Evening. The Signal being given by a general Discharge from the Batteries, as well of all the Mortars as the Cannon, the Mines both on the Right and Left were sprung with good Success. The Grenadiers thereupon mounting the Breach on the Right, obliged the Enemy to retire. On the Left, the Besiegers made themselves Masters of a Place of Arms, and they likewise beat the Enemy out of the Counterscarp; but a great Number of fresh Troops coming upon them, and the Officer who commanded the Men appointed to sustain the Confederates on that Side, being killed, they were obliged to quit 2 Lodgments they had made there.

Prince

Prince *Eugene* seeing the Grenadiers repulsed, rallied them himself, and led them on again to the Charge. In this Action his Highness received a Wound by a Musket Ball, which grazing on his Forehead above his left Eye, made no Fracture, and only beat off his Hat; he was prevailed on to retire to his Quarters, and have his Wound dressed. This Action being very obstinate and bloody, cost the Confederates little less than 1000 Men, either killed or wounded. To supply this Loss, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent next Day a Reinforcement of 400 Grenadiers to the Siege. The same Morning, the Duke went to visit Prince *Eugene*; his Grace persuaded his Highness to keep his Chamber a few Days, till his Wound should be healed: during which Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* sustained the Weight of the Command, both of the Siege and his own Army. The States-General were so sensible of the Loss they should sustain by the Death of Prince *Eugene*, that they ordered their Deputies to conjure him not to be so free in exposing his Person for the future; and not only they, but even some of the Generals, advised the raising of the Siege; but his Highness rejected these Overtures, and persisted in carrying it on, though he should be obliged to do it with his own Troops. Notwithstanding some Successes, the Besiegers met with so many Difficulties, the Siege was protracted to an unusual Length; the Garrison, on the other hand, having sustained several Attacks, and made all the while a prodigious Fire, began to be in Want of Ammunition. General Webb gained immortal Honour by the Victory his Detachment gained over the *French* and *Spaniards* at *Wynendale*, which prevented the raising of the Siege of *Lisle*, and facilitated the safe Arrival of the grand Convoy to the Camp before *Lisle*, the last Day of *September*. Its

longed-wished for and welcome Arrival, joined to Prince *Eugene's* being almost recovered of his Wound, who began to go abroad, and appear again to his Troops, combined to raise their Spirits, which began to sink by the Length and Difficulties of the Siege. On the 3d of *October* the Besiegers made themselves Masters of the Ravelin and Counter-Guards, and from that Day to the 20th, gained some Advantages every Night; made several new Lodgments, and carried on their Saps, Mines, and other necessary Preparations for a general Storm; the Besieged seeming resolute to dispute the Passage of the Ditch with all their Might.

Every Thing being prepared for the general Storm, the 22d, at 4 in the Afternoon the Garrison beat a Parley, and in Consequence capitulated, and surrendered the Town to the Allies. According to the Capitulation, the *French* retired the 25th into the Citadel, which on the 23d of *October* (N. S.) commenced Hostilities against the Allies, who contracted their Line of Circumvallation, erected Batteries, &c. and carried on their Approaches by sap, in order to save their Men.

As well the Besiegers of, as the Besieged in the Citadel of *Lisle*, were good Husbands of their small Stock of Ammunition, which drew the Siege indeed to some Length, but was at the same time the Occasion that it was carried on with a very inconsiderable Loss. However, the 11th of *November*, Prince *Eugene*, who still continued to expose himself, was in great Danger of his Life; his Gentleman of the Horse being killed by his Side, by a Musket Ball. The 13th, the Besiegers made a Lodgment, by the Palisadoes of the first Covered Way, with a very small Loss; and the next Day they made themselves Masters of the whole Counterscarp, excepting 2 Places

Places of Arms, which the Enemy abandoned the 15th; and the 17th, they lodged themselves on the Glacis of the second Covered Way, without any Loss. The 10th of *December*, according to the Articles which had been agreed upon, Marshal *Boufflers*, with his whole Garrison, marched out of the surrendered Citadel, with all the usual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Doway*. During the Siege of the Citadel, the Elector of *Bavaria* attempted to besiege and reduce the City of *Brussels*, but was defeated in this vain Project, by the Wisdom, Conduct, and Expedition of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his worthy Co adjutor Prince *Eugene*; for the Delivery of which very important City, a Day of Thanksgiving was observed throughout the Army.

After that the *French* Generals had sent their Troops into Winter Quarters, and returned themselves to *Paris*, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought there remained something yet for him to do, to crown the Successes of the Campaign; he therefore marched, the 11th of *November* (N. S.) with his Army to form the Siege of *Ghent*, which he was to command, and Prince *Eugene* to cover. On the 18th it was invested. On the 22d, *Red Fort* on the Canal between *Ghent* and the *Sas*, was blocked up. The 24th, every Thing being in Readiness, the Trenches were opened about 8 in the Evening. The Night being very bright, the Enemy's Centinels soon perceived the Besiegers, but before they could get their Troops together, the Workmen were so well covered, that their Loss was inconsiderable. The 25th, the Trenches were opened before the Citadel.

The next Morning the Enemy made a Sally, with 10 Companies of Grenadiers, and some other Troops, to the Number of 2000; in which they had some

Success at first, and put 2 *English* Regiments into some Disorder, but were soon obliged to retire with great Precipitation, before they could attempt any thing upon the Works. In this Conflict, Brigadier *Evans*, with Colonel *Grove*, of the Lord *North* and *Gray's* Regiment, were taken Prisoners.

The Batteries of the Allies fired the same Day with so good Success upon the *Red Fort*, that the Garrison, consisting of 200 Men, beat a Parley, and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. The 29th, about Noon, the Attacks having been so vigorously carried on, on every Side, that Monsieur *de le Motte*, Governor of *Ghent* desired to capitulate, which was settled the 30th, in the Morning. Pursuant to the Capitulation, the Garrison of *Ghent* marched out the 2d of *January*, (N. S.) with the usual Marks of Honour, to be conducted to *Tournay*; and immediately after the Duke of *Argyle*, with 6 *British* Battalions, took Possession of the Town and Citadel.

The Joy for having recovered *Ghent* was not a little augmented, by the News of the Enemy's having evacuated *Bruges*; the Magistrates of which City came the 2d in the Evening to *Ghent*, to make their Submission to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and acquaint him, that the *French* Garrison had marched out in the Night between the 1st and 2d of *January*; and at the same Time, the Enemy abandoned *Plassendahl* and *Leffinghen*, and retired into their own Territories.

The Prince set out the 3d in the Morning for *Brussels*, whither he was followed next Day by the Duke; there they settled the Winter Quarters for the Confederate Troops, under the Command of Count *Tilly*. They set out together the 9th for the *Hague*. Thus these 2 great Commanders put an End to their glorious Campaign; which, for its Length,
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and the Variety of critical Turns, as well as important Successes of it, is hardly to be paralleled in History, and proved as much to the Advantage, as well as Glory of the Confederates, as their most sanguine Wishes could have desired.

There being Negotiations set on Foot privately this Winter for a Peace, occasioned the Duke's staying some time in the *Low Countries*; and to him, while there, were transmitted by the Speaker the Thanks of the House of Commons, to whom he returned a most grateful Answer.

The 25th of *February*, (O. S.) the Duke of *Marlborough* having carried his Negotiations in the *Low-Country*, as far as the Honour of the Nation would allow, embarked at *Ostend*; and, after a long and dangerous Voyage, arrived in *London* the 1st of *March*, about 2 in the Afternoon.

His Grace having the next Day taken his Seat in the House of Peers, the Lord Chancellor, by Order of their Lordships, returned the Thanks of that illustrious and august Assembly, for the eminent Services performed by his Grace the last Campaign; to which, as usual for him, he made a most becoming Reply.

The high Allies being justly provoked by the unfair Proceedings of *France*, and sinister Views in her pretended Negotiations of a Peace, (calculated to amuse and overreach) resolved to improve their late Advantages by a vigorous Prosecution of the War; and though the Campaign in *Flanders*, which was the principal Scene of Action for this Year 1709, was opened pretty late, it did not (as some imagined) proceed from any Amusement arising from the Negotiation of Peace, but from the extraordinary Backwardness of the Season, after an excessive hard Winter, and the great Rains which ensued: for the

Duke of *Marlbrough*, trusting little to the Shews of Peace, had prepared every Thing for opening the Campaign, as soon as he saw what might be expected from the Court of *France*, and the Season would admit.

The Confederate Troops designed for this Campaign, to the Number of above 110,000 Men being assembled about *Courtray* and *Menin*, formed the Army the 21st of *June*, (N. S.) near the last Place; and marched the 22d towards *Lisle*. The next Day the Duke of *Marlbrough*, and Prince *Eugene*, put themselves at the Head of the Army.

The 24th, upon Advice from *Arras*, that the Marshal *de Villars* (of whom great Hopes were conceived by *Lewis* the XIVth) had positive Orders to venture a Battle; but he having entrenched his Army in an inaccessible manner, which could not be attacked without a very considerable Loss; the Duke of *Marlbrough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Field-Deputies of the States came to the Resolution to besiege the important Fortrefs of *Tournay*.

The Siege of TOURNAY.

THE Confederate Troops arrived the 27th in the Morning before *Tournay*, which was soon after invested. And this being a March stolen on the Marshal *de Villars*, who did not in the least surmise any Design against *Tournay*, its Garrison was but weak. The Governor was not a little surprized to see the Confederate Troops in Motion to attack a Town unprovided with Necessaries for a long Siege. Marshal *de Villars* made 2 Attempts to reinforce the Garrison, but was defeated.

The 3d of *July*, (N. S.) all the Troops appointed for the Siege having taken their Post about the
Town,

Town, the Generals made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the City and Citadel.

The Lines of Circumvallation were begun the 4th of *July*, and the Troops prepared great Number of Fascines and Gabions, to be made use of in the Approaches. The 6th, the Lines of Circumvallation were perfected.

The 7th, between 10 and 11 at Night, the Trenches were opened at 3 several Attacks, and carried on with such Success, and so little Loss, that the Allies had not above 30 Men killed, and about so many wounded. The 10th, the Boats laden with the Artillery and Ammunition arrived, and great Numbers of Men were employed to bring the Cannon to the Batteries. The same Day, the Besieged made a Sally with 500 Men; and the 12th, at Night, another; they were both unsuccessful. The 13th and 14th the Batteries began to play from the 3 Attacks. The Siege was regularly carried on, and in the Night, between the 21st and 22d, the Allies made themselves Masters of the whole Counterscarp.

The Besieged having found Means by the Help of their Sluices to let a great Quantity of Water into the Ditch of the Town, which hindered the Besiegers from giving the Assault so soon as they intended, the Prisoners were in the mean time at Work, and bringing into a narrower Compass the Lines of Circumvallation on the side of the Citadel, to cover the Troops to be employed in that Attack, after the taking of the Town.

The 28th in the Morning, the Besiegers made a Sally, and were vigorously repulsed, and driven into the Town. Hereupon the Besiegers made the necessary Preparations for a general Storm, but were prevented by the Besieged; who, about 6 o'Clock in

the Evening, hung out white Colours, beat the Chamade, and desired to capitulate for the Town, which was granted, and an honourable Capitulation agreed upon between 9 and 10 in the Evening, and signed by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, on the Part of the Allies; and by Lieutenant-General *de Turville*, on the Part of the Garrison. Thus, after 21 Days of open Trenches, the victorious Arms of the Allies carried a Place, which the *French* thought impregnable. The Loss of Men the Allies sustained was not great, considering the Importance of the Place; of which, according to the Capitulation, the *French* surrendered one Gate the 30th of *July* (N. S.). The next Day the Marquis *de Turville* was entertained at Dinner by Prince *Eugene*; and in the Afternoon retired into the Citadel, which his Garrison had already entered, to the Number of about 4000 Men; but a great Number of them concealed themselves in the Town; and 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, with about 150 Men, came to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Camp. At the same Time, the Enemy's Sick and Wounded, to the Number of 800, were conducted to *Douay*; and the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was appointed Governor of *Tournay*, took Possession of the Town with 12 Battalions.

As soon as the Enemy had evacuated the Town, the Allies began to make the necessary Dispositions for the Reduction of the Citadel, which was counted one of the strongest in Europe; not only fortified with the utmost Exactness, and the Works well fenced with Stone, but all the Ground was wrought into Mines; so that the Resistance of the Garrison was not so much apprehended, as the Mischief they might do, by blowing up their Mines.

Two Attacks were formed. The *French* began the first Act of Hostility; for, on the 1st of *August*, they fired with Cannon and Small-shot upon the Trenches and Batteries, from which latter they were immediately answered, and the Fire continued very hot on both Sides the whole Night. The next Day, *August* the 2d, (N. S.) the Troops appointed for the Siege of the Citadel, took the Post assigned them, within the new Lines of Circumvallation, and carried on the Attack with very good Success. The 3d of *August*, a Bomb from the Batteries of the Allies, blew up one of the Enemy's Magazines; and the Night between the 4th and 5th, the Trenches were carried on to the Palisadoes of the saillant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Queen's Bastion. The 5th, in the Afternoon, the Enemy made a Sally upon the Trenches, but were immediately beaten back again.

During the *French* pretended Proposal of Terms surrendering the Citadel, calculated merely to get Time, the Siege was carried on with all possible Vigour, notwithstanding the great Difficulties met with, chiefly from the vast Number of Mines which the Enemy sprung, and which the Besiegers could hear them working upon under their Feet at almost every Step they advanced. The Siege was attended with all the Success which could be expected from the cautious and slow Method of sapping.

Never were so many Instances of little subterraneous Skirmishes, as at this Siege, which was pushed on with as much Vigour, and as various Success, under Ground, as above. Nothing was more common than for Miners to meet under Ground, and to engage with their Shovels and Pick-Axes, and sometimes with Swords and Pistols.

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On the 26th the Enemy blew up a Mine, which killed above 400 of the Besiegers; who, notwithstanding that Loss, and the prodigious Fire of the Besieged, lodged themselves that Night near the Palisadoes, and their Miners carried on their Saps, though they were much annoyed by the Water which the *French* found Means to let in to them. The 29th and 30th, the Allies made a most terrible Fire upon the Citadel, and threw in a great many Bombs, which did all the Execution could be desired; whereupon the necessary Dispositions were ordered to be made for an Assault, which the Enemy prevented, by beating the Chamade, the 31st, about 6 in the Morning, desiring to capitulate.

An Exchange of Hostages were immediately agreed upon; but the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* rejected their Demands. In consequence Hostilities were renewed at 3 in the Afternoon; and according to Orders, from all the Batteries, on the Citadel, with the greatest Vigour; which soon reduced the Garrison to the Necessity of accepting the Terms the Confederate Generals thought fit to grant them.

The Articles signed by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, on the 3d of *September*, in the Morning, the Garrison delivered a Gate of the Citadel in the Afternoon, and marched out the 5th, to the Number of 3500 Men, besides Sick and Wounded, to be conducted to *Condé*.

They were allowed, as well Officers as Soldiers, to march out with their Swords and Baggage; but were obliged to leave them, with their other Arms and Colours, behind them, and surrender Prisoners at large; and not to serve, 'till the like Number of Prisoners of the Allies were released in their Room.

The famous Battle of BLAREGNIES, or MALPLAQUET.

THE next important Conquest the Duke of *Marlbrough* and Prince *Eugene* resolved on was to take *Mons*, the Capital of the Province of *Hainault*; or at least, to draw the Enemy to a Battle.

The *French* Commanders, *Villars* and *Boufflers*, having strongly intrenched their Army at *Malplaquet*, on the 11th in the Morning, the Confederate Army being drawn up against them in Order of Battle, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlbrough*, and others, rode along the Line between the two Armies, and several Men were in their Presence killed by the Enemy's Cannon-Shot.

A little after 8 o'Clock, the Signal for the Attack was given by a Discharge of 50 Pieces of Cannon; the Cannonading continued very brisk on both Sides. The Duke of *Argyle* and other Generals, attacked the Enemy with such Bravery, that notwithstanding the Barricadoes of felled Trees, and other Impediments they met in their Way, after an Hour's Resistance they drove the *French* out of their Intrenchments, in the Woods of *Sart* and *Taisniere*. The Design of this Attack was to drive the Enemy out of the Wood, and then to attack them in the Flank of their Intrenchments on the Plain; which succeeded very happily, and thereby all the Enemy's Infantry of the Left Wing were ruined. General *Withers* beat them out of the Woods of *Taisniere* and great *Bagniere*, with the like Vigour and good Success; and after some Resistance against Prince *Nassau*, Fortune declared against them. As soon as the *French* Cavalry was broke and defeated, their whole

whole Army fell into Disorder, and made off towards the Plains of *Barvay*, leaving some of their Cannon behind them.

The Allies made a good Use of the Beginning of the Victory, and all their Troops moved on with fresh Resolution, and pursued the *French*; the rest of whose broken Army retired in great Confusion, some to *Maubeuge* and *Valenciennes*, and others to *Condé*, leaving the Allies in Possession of the Field of Battle, 16 of their Cannon, 20 Colours and Standards, and Abundance of Prisoners.

The Enemy fought with a Bravery beyond what was expected from them, from Half an Hour past 8 in the Morning, 'till Half an Hour past 2 in the Afternoon. They were, however, at length forced to yield to the superior Courage and good Fortune of the Allies, whose Generals, the great Duke of *Marlborough*, the brave Prince *Eugene*, the gallant Count *Tilly*, and the undaunted Prince of *Nassau*, were, during the whole Fight, continually at the Head of their Troops in the hottest of the Fire; and indeed, all the Officers and Soldiers shewed as great Resolution, Intrepidity and Firmness, in this obstinate Action, as ever were known in these latter Times, or stand recorded in antient History: Great Numbers fell on both Sides in this bloody Action. Marshal *de Villars* having in the Heat of the Battle received a Shot in the Knee, was obliged to leave the Command of the *French* Army to Marshal *de Boufflers*: On the Side of the Allies it was looked upon as a dear-bought Victory.

This famous Battle being over, the victorious Confederate Army was ordered to encamp a little beyond the Field of Battle, which was covered with the Bodies of Men dead, dying, and wounded. On the

the 12th of September, (N. S.) they returned to their old Camp at *Belian*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* gave the *French* Leave to carry off their Wounded, accountable for on Exchange of Prisoners; and allowed them also to bury their Dead.

The 15th was celebrated throughout the whole Confederate Army, as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late wonderful Victory; the Evening concluded with Salutes of Artillery and Muskets, and other military Rejoicings.

The Siege of M O N S.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* having taken the necessary Measures to secure the March of the Artillery, appointed the Generals that were to command in this Siege, under the Prince of *Orange Nassau*. The Besiegers carried on their Approaches, as much as the Badness of the Weather could allow of, and finished their Batteries.

It is remarkable that the Allies made no Lines of Circumvallation at this Siege: A plain Mark, they were no ways apprehensive of the Enemy. The 1st of *October*, pursuant to the Dispositions made the Night before, the Horn-work and the Redoubt, without the Park Gate, which covered the Mills, where the Besieged used to grind their Corn, were taken, and their Defenders made Prisoners of War. In them were found 40 Sacks of Meal, 2 Pieces of Cannon, and some Ammunition.

The 2d, nothing passed of any Moment: The 3d, the Besiegers continued their Approaches with very little Loss; and, 'till the 16th, scarce any Thing happened worthy of Notice, except that the Besiegers continued to bombard the Town, when the

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Counterſcarp was taken. The 20th, about Noon, the Breaches being almoſt practicable, and the Beſiegers making Preparations for an Attack, they were prevented by the Enemy's beating a Parley, and hanging out the white Flag, to ſignify their Deſire to capitulate: Hoſtages were thereupon changed.

The Articles were ſigned about 10 at Night, at Prince *Eugene's* Quarters by that Prince, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the States-General on the one Part; and General *Grimaldi*, Governor of the Town, on the other. The Garriſon was allowed to march out with all the Marks of Honour, but Cannon or Mortar. Immediately after they went out, Count *Dobna*, who was appointed to command in that Place, marched in with a Detachment of Troops which were to be in Garriſon during the Winter.

The Advancement of the Season not admitting of any farther Undertaking, the 27th was celebrated as a Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for the taking of *Mons*. The 28th, the Troops ſeparated to march into their reſpective Winter-Quarters. This done, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Bruffels*, and went from thence to the *Hague*, where he arrived the 3d of *November*, and the Prince the 7th.

The Campaign in the *Netherlands* was no ſooner at an End, than the *French* Court thought fit to make new Advances towards ſetting a Negotiation for a Peace on Foot again. Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Vienna*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* for *London*.

The 3d of *October*, her Maſteſty in Council ordered Proclamations to be iſſued for a general and public Thankſgiving, to be obſerved on the 22d of *November*, for the ſignal and glorious Succeſs of her

her Majesty's Arms, and those of her Allies, this Campaign.

The 8th of *November* the Duke of *Marlborough* landed at *Aldborough* in *Suffolk* from *Holland*, and on the 10th came to *St. James's*.

He was thanked by both Houses, Lords and Commons, for his Services; which repeated Acknowledgements for so many Years were so glorious, and so far exceeding the Examples of former Reigns, that it is no Wonder if it stirred up the Rage of many Persons, who, having no Hopes of ever attaining to so high a Pitch of Honour and Reputation, could not forbear looking on his Grace's Glory with envious Eyes, the Effects of which we shall soon see.

This Year the Duke of *Marlborough* was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of *Oxfordshire*.

The chief Design of the *French* in proposing the Treaty of *Gertruydenburg*, was to create Uneasiness and Jealousies among the Subjects of the Maritime Powers, who had so largely contributed to the Charges of the War, being easily seen through by the Penetration of our two wise Generals and Ministers, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*; these Conferences did not retard the Preparations for a Continuance of the War; and therein at least the *French* lost the Aim of their insincere Negotiations.

Prince *Eugene* being come to the *Hague* the 12th of *April*, and having concerted with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of the States, the Operations of the next Campaign, for the early Opening whereof great Magazines of dry Forage, and other Necessaries had been provided: Those two Generals set out the 15th of *April*, (N. S.) for
Tournay,

Tournay, near which Place the Confederate Troops which were quartered on the *Maese*, in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, were ordered to rendezvous.

The 17th of *April*, (N.S.) Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived at *Tournay*. They began to confer the same Day with the Count de *Tilly*, and Monsieur *Claerbergen*, one of the Deputies of the States, on the opening of the Campaign.

The *French* had all the Winter been strengthening their Lines for covering *Douay*, and their other frontier Towns, which now they were so vain as to call impregnable; notwithstanding which, it was resolved in this Conference, that all the Troops which had their Winter-Quarters in *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and other Places on this Side the *Maese*, and were encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Tournay*, should provide themselves with Bread and Forage 'till the 23d. Several other necessary Dispositions being made for advancing towards the Enemy's Lines, the Army began their March the 20th, at 5 in the Afternoon, in 2 Columns; the Right commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Left by Prince *Eugene*.

This March, which was continued all Night, was so sudden and well regulated, and succeeded by striking such an Alarm among the Enemy's Troops, that they retreated with all the Diligence they were able. The Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, as well as that of Prince *Eugene*, marched immediately on each Side of the *Scarpe* in order to besiege *Douay*.

The 24th was spent in laying Bridges above and below *Douay*, on the *Scarpe* and the Canal; and the 25th, the Besiegers began to work on the Lines of Circumvallation. The 26th, they were continued; the 27th, a Detachment of 1000 Foot was sent from the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army to stop
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the Sluices which the Enemy had near *Arleux*, which partly supplied the Inundation about *Douay*; and at the same Time, another Detachment was sent to cut the Banks of the *Scarpe* between *Vitry* and *Bioche*, that the Water of that River might run into the adjacent Marshes.

On the 1st of *May*, (N. S.) 800 Men were detached from Prince *Eugene's* Army to attack the Castle of *Pignonville*, near the Fort *Scarpe*, which would have annoyed the Besiegers in their Approaches; and after an Hour's Resistance, the Garrison, consisting of about 100 Men, surrendered Prisoners of War.

The 3d of *May*, at Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* detached a Major-General and 6000 Men from the Camp, with 6 Pieces of Cannon and 2 Hawbitzers, to attack *Chateau-Louay*, a little to the North of *Douay*, which they took; and the Garrison, consisting of 240 Men, surrendered Prisoners at Discretion. While they were marching out, some loose Powder which had been scattered on the Ground took Fire, and reaching some Barrels of Powder that stood near, blew up several Officers and Soldiers on both Sides.

The Night between the 4th and 5th of *May*, (N. S.) the Trenches were opened at two Attacks on the North Side of the *Scarpe*; 4 Battalions and 3000 Workmen were commanded for each Attack; and the Work was begun in so good an Order, and carried on with so good Success, that the Men were covered before they were perceived from the Town, which was about 3 o'Clock in the Morning; and all the Fire they then made, had no other Effect than wounding a Serjeant and 2 private Men. The Day before, the Rector of the *English* College of *Douay*, having obtained Leave of the Duke of *Marlborough*

Marlborough to retire to *Lisle* during the Siege, was conducted thither with his Students, to the Number of 60.

The Siege was carried on in the ordinary Methods, and the Approaches made with so great Application and good Success, that on the 12th, the Besiegers advanced to the Ditch which the Enemy had made since the taking of *Tournay*. The 23d, the Besiegers stormed and took the grand Counter-scarp: At Night the Besieged made a Sally, but were repulsed with Loss, as they had often been already. They still continue to sally, and it must be allowed, made a brave and obstinate Defence.

Things being at length brought to the last Extremity, on the 25th of *June*, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Garrison of *Douay* thought fit to beat a Parley, offering to capitulate for the Town only, without including *Fort Scarpe*, which was rejected. But the next Morning, the Governor signified that he was willing to surrender that Fort at the same Time with the Town; but that the same not being attacked, he pretended to remove all the Provisions and Ammunition that were in the same. This Pretension occasioned a Conference; but at last, a Capitulation for the Town and *Fort Scarpe* were agreed on the same Day, and signed the next Morning by the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the States on the one Part; and *Monfieur Albergotti*, the Governor, on the other.

Pursuant to this Capitulation, the *Morel* Gate and the Out works of *Fort Scarpe*, were delivered up to the Confederate Troops, on the 27th of *June*, (N. S.) and Commissioners were appointed to take Possession of the Magazines, and see the Mines, which were to be discovered by the Garrison.

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The 29th about 10 in the Morning, Monsieur *Albergotti* marched out of *Douay*, at the Head of his Garrison, and having passed by the Prince of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, marched to some Distance, and then came back, and continued with their Highnesses, till all his Troops were marched off. Having dined with the Duke of *Marlborough*, he followed his Garrison, which was conducted to *Cambray*, under a Convoy of 250 *Dutch* Horse.

As soon as the *French* were departed, the Confederates took Possession of it, Lieutenant-General *Hompesch* was appointed Governor of the Town; and Brigadier *des Roques*, that of Fort *Scarpe*. They found 40 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 200 Iron Cannon, 8 Mortars with Ammunition, and small Arms; but a very small Store of Provisions.

The next Day the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States going into the Town; in order to take a second View of it, they were met by the University in a Body, and complimented severally.

The Conquest of this important Place certainly cost the Allies very dear, but their Loss was not near so great, as the Enemy gave it out to be.

The Siege of BETHUNE, AIRE, and St. VENANT.

SOON after the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* resolved to employ their victorious Troops in the Siege of *Bethune*, which was accordingly invested the 15th of *July*, (N. S.) All necessary Preparations for this Siege being made, the Trenches were opened between the 23d and the 24th, at one Attack, and the Night of the 27th at the other.

The Garrison made a vigorous Sally the 24th, in which about 100 Men were killed on each Side, and

a great many wounded. The Siege was carried on with all possible Vigour, till the 28th of *August*, (N. S) when the Counterscarp was taken Sword in hand: the Garrison, being very much weakened, Provision and Ammunition falling short, and a total want of Balls and Flint approaching, beat the Chamade, and hung out 2 white Flags; one at the great Breach of the Castle, and the other at the Ravelin, desiring to capitulate.

The next Day *Monsieur de Vauban* surrendered the Town on honourable Terms. The 31st, the Garrison marched out with 2 Pieces of Cannon, and all the other usual Marks of Honour, in order to be conducted to *St. Omer*. The Confederates took Possession of it, and Major-General *Keppel*, Brother to the Earl of *Albemarle*, was made Governor.

The Troops that were designed, according to the Resolution already taken, for the Siege of *Aire* and *St. Venant*, marched the 5th of *September*, and invested those 2 Places the next Day.

St. Venant proved the easier of these 2 Sieges; for notwithstanding that the Approaches were so difficult that they could not break Ground before it till the 16th of *September*, it was then carried on with so much Vigour, that the Garrison beat a Parley the 29th, and the next Day delivered up one of the Gates. They were allowed to march out with all the Marks of Honour, Cannon excepted, and were conducted to *Arras*.

The Siege of *Aire* cost more Time, as well as Labour, and was attended with many Difficulties, and the Loss of a great Number of Men. The Trenches were opened before this Place the 12th of *September*, (N. S.) On the 8th of *October*, all the Saps being joined, and the Besieged observing that all Preparations were made for storming the Place,

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thought fit to prevent it by a timely Capitulation. Accordingly, between 5 and 6 in the Evening, the Governor gave Orders to beat a Parley. The Capitulation was signed in the Duke of *Marlborough's* Quarters, the Evening of the following Day, by his Grace, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of States.

As soon as the Enemy had evacuated the Place, the Son of the late Velt-Marshal *d'Auverquerque* took Possession of it, and Men were immediately set to work to level the Trenches, clear the Breaches, and put the Town in a Posture of Defence. This done, the Confederate Army broke up from before *Aire*, on the 15th of *November*, (N. S.) and marched to the Plains of *Lille*, from whence the Troops marched towards the several Places assigned them for their Winter Quarters, the Enemy being gone to theirs some time before. Thus ended the Campaign. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* left the Confederate Army the 16th of *November*, went the same Day to *Tournay*, the 19th to *Ghent*, and the 20th to *Brussels*; they set out from thence the 25th, and arrived the 28th at the *Hague*, from whence Prince *Eugene* set out the 11th of *December* for *Vienna*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* the 23d of the same Month for *England*. The Duke being delayed by contrary Winds, did not arrive till the 28th in *London*.

Upon his Arrival at *St. James's*, he immediately waited on the Queen, who gave him a very gracious Reception (though Party had run high against him): She discoursed with him about half an Hour, after which his Grace retired.

TRANSACTIONS of the Year 1711.

THE Advantages obtained by the Confederates in the foregoing Campaign in the *Netherlands*, by the taking of *Douay*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, and *St. Venant*,

nant, were so considerable, that they were resolved, if possible, to improve these Conquests, and to prosecute the War with the utmost Vigour.

The 23d of *May*, the Confederate Army was assembled; the Right Wing under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, the Left under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who marched with the Army under his Command the 14th of *June*, in 6 Columns, over the *Scarpe*, in the Sight of the Enemy, and encamped in the Plains of *Lens*, without the least Interruption.

The Duke of *Marlborough* seeing no likelihood of bringing the Enemy to an Engagement, at last determined to attempt getting within their Lines, which began at *Bouchain*, and continued to *Arras*, and to the *Canche*; which he executed by a Stratagem, to the great Confusion of the boasting Marshal *de Villars*, who had a superior Army. This was the noblest and boldest Attempt that had been made during the whole War.

The 6th of *August* his Grace received Advice that the *French* were in Motion towards the *Scheld*, in order to pass it at *Creve-Coeur*, and encamp between *Cambrai* and *Bouchain*, to prevent the Siege of the latter; he detached 40 Squadrons to fall upon their Rear, but they found it impracticable, by reason of the Morass that was between them: And a Council of War being called; it was resolved, that the Army should, without further delay, pass the *Scheld*, lest the Enemy should get before them, and render it impossible.

His Grace proposed the Siege of *Bouchain*, in order to force the *French* to an Action, should they attempt to relieve it, but was dissented from by the *Dutch* Deputies and other General Officers. All the Difficulties they had enumerated to him, and the

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The Siege of Bouchain

fatal Consequences of a Miscarriage, he was very sensible of; but he had laid his Scheme, and taken Measures so well, that he was assured of Success; and therefore resolved to venture on it, amidst the Impediments that stood in his Way.

The Siege of BOUCHAIN.

THE Place was invested the 10th. The Line of Circumvallation was begun the 12th of August, under the Duke's immediate Direction; the Trenches were opened the 23d at Night at 3 Attacks.

Monsieur de Villars, not having been able to effect any great Matter towards the diverting of the Siege, the Approaches were carried on in the usual Manner till the 30th in the Morning, when the Cannon and Mortars began to play from the Batteries, at the 3 Attacks, and they continued with such Success that the Cannon of the Place were soon dismounted, and the Out-Works ruined.

The French made several Attempts to intercept the Convoys of the Besiegers, but in vain; and so great a Progress was made in the Siege, by the 11th of September, that notwithstanding all Endeavours used towards its Relief, by the Marshal de Villars (who by the Neighbourhood of the 2 Armies had repeated Skirmishes with the Allies) the Bastion on the Right of the Lower Town was stormed and taken with little or no Loss. The Besieged quitted at the same time the Bastion on the Left, where the Allies likewise lodged themselves.

The 12th of September, (N. S.) about Noon, the Besieged seeing that the Breaches at the 2 Attacks against the Upper Town were wide enough, and that all Things were preparing for a general Assault, beat the Chamade, and Hostages being exchanged, the French who were conducted to General Fagel's Quarters, whither the Duke of Marl-

borough and the Deputies repaired, began to propose Articles of Capitulation, but were immediately answered by the Duke of *Marlborough*, That he would not have them read; for since they had waited to the last Extremity, they had no other Terms to expect but to be made Prisoners of War, bidding them acquaint their Commander with it, and send back the Hostages, if he would not accept these Conditions; which being refused, Hostilities were renewed with the greatest Violence the Garrison at last was surrendered Prisoners of War, upon the Duke's own Terms.

They delivered up 1 of the Gates with 24 Colours, and all their Arms the next Day; and marching out the 14th, Major-General *Groveſtain*, who was appointed Governor of the Place, took Possession of it. The Soldiers were conducted to *Marchienne*, in order to be sent to *Holland*; but the Officers continued in *Bouchain* till farther Orders.

As soon as *Bouchain* was put in a good Posture of Defence, and the Approaches were all levelled, both the Armies began to separate, having already greatly suffered by the continual Rains, and the Scarcity of Forage.

This was the last Service the Duke ever performed in the Field; and there was all the Reason in the World to believe, it would have given a finishing Stroke to the Hopes and Expectations of the *French* King, and brought the War to an honourable and safe Issue, had the Duke been intrusted with the Management of the Peace: But his eminent Services were now no more regarded, or thought worthy even of an Acknowledgment. So the unparalleled Merits of him, who triumphed over all foreign Enemies, was overpowered by domestic Factions and sinister Intrigues.

The Duke having given the necessary Orders for securing the Navigation on the *Scarpe* to *Donay*, and covering

covering the Workmen employed in fortifying several Posts on that River, and on the *Scheld*, left the Army the 27th of *October*.

The very same Day his Grace came to *Tournay*; the 3d of *November* he arrived at *Antwerp*; on the 5th he set out from thence for the *Hague*, where, in several Conferences with the States-General, he entered upon Consultations, as well relating to Peace, as the Prosecution of the War. He set out the 23d of the same Month for the *Briel*, and landed at *Greenwich* the 17th of the same Month (O. S.). His Grace waited on her Majesty at *Hampton-Court*, where he was graciously received.

TRANSACTIONS from the Year 1712, to the
Queen's Death.

THE Duke of *Marlborough's* Enemies had so far succeeded in their Schemes against him, as to have him dismissed from all his Employments, the Account whereof he received with an heroic Resignation. The Countess of *Sunderland* and Lady *Rialton*, both his Grace's Daughters, resigned their Places of Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to the Queen. His Dutchess had been long moved from near the Queen's Person, and all his Friends from their Places and the Administration.

One of the Questions put by his Grace's Enemies was, *Whether the taking several Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of Marlborough, from the Contractors for furnishing the Bread, and Bread Waggon for the Army in the Low Countries, was warrantable, and legal*; which, though it had been practised by his Predecessors in that high Employment, was by a violent Majority carried against him, as *unwarrantable and illegal*.

The Duke of *Ormond* was declared General, and Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Guards in his Grace of *Marlborough's* Room.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, after the Death of the Earl of *Godolphin*, (with which he was greatly affected) resolved at last to make other People easy, and his own Person more secure, by retiring out of the Kingdom. He embarked at *Dover* in the *North-Britain* Packet-Boat, on *Sunday*, the 20th of *November*. The next Morning his Grace came before the Harbour of *Ostend*, and the Captain of the Packet hoisting her Ensign on the Topmast Head, the Town took it as a Signal of his Grace's being on Board, and made a Salute of all the Cannon towards the Sea; and on the Packet-Boat's entering the Harbour, 3 Rounds of the Artillery on the Ramparts. On his Grace's landing he was received by General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *de Caris*, Governor of the Place, and conducted by a vast Concourse of People to Captain *Brown's*; where he dined; he supped with the Governor, and lay that Night at the Burgo-master's. And the next Day, *December* the 13th (N. S.) his Grace set out for *Antwerp*, being saluted by another triple Discharge of the Cannon, and by the Yachts, and other *English* Ships.

At his Grace's Entrance into *Antwerp*, he was met without the Gates by the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governor of the Citadel, whom he had before honoured with his Friendship; and who, in the Emperor his Master's Name, made him an Offer of all the Ceremonies usually paid to their Sovereign Princes; but his Grace desired to be excused. From thence, after he had with great Difficulty been prevailed on to be present at a Collation prepared for him by the Marquis, his Grace (with his Retinue) made the best of his Way towards *Maestricht*; and, without entering the Towns that had made Preparations for his Reception, travelled the most private Roads he could possibly make. Notwithstanding which, the Country was alarmed at his Presence, in those Parts, and every

every Place, through which he passed, was filled with Spectators, having Notice of his coming, from the Parties of Horse, that, (by Order of the Governor of *Maeſtricht*) were laid on the Road between *Antwerp* and that Town, to escort his Grace.

On his Arrival there, he again found himself under the Necessity of complying with the Dispositions that were made to compliment him, in respect to the States-General, who sent particular Orders for it, to shew the great Value they had for his Person and his Services.

The Garrison was drawn up about Noon under Arms, in two Ranks, from the *Brussels* Gate to the Governor's House; and about 7 in the Evening, the Duke arrived, under a tripple Discharge of the Cannon from the Bulwarks; and received all other Honours that were paid him in other Places.

He was accompanied by General *Dopff*, who waited upon his Grace without the Town; as also by Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, (afterwards Earl *Cadogan*) who chose rather to attend on his old General, than to enjoy his Places and Employments under the new Ministry, who, for this Respect shewn to his Grace, divested him of them.

When the Duke alighted at the Governor's House, a great Guard was immediately placed, under a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign; and the next Morning his Grace was complimented by the Magistrates in a full Body, and with as great Tokens of Respect, as if he had still retained the Command of the Confederate Army: Nor was less Obeilance shewn him at his Departure.

In his Journey to *Aix la Chapelle* (where he intended to take up his Residence for some Time, 'till suitable Provisions were made in the Heart of Germany, for his Abode) the Peasants and others flocked together, to see the Preserver of the Empire; and

even the People of different Nations (for all Sorts were on the Borders of *Germany*) agreed on bestowing their Blessings on the Hero, and their Execrations on his Enemies. - They were full of Astonishment at the Sight of him, and said, *His Looks, his Air, and his Address, were full as conquering as his Sword.*

Some of them could not, with all their striving, refrain from Tears; others avowed that they came with common Curiosity, and thought of nothing else; but when they saw the Man who had filled the World with the Fame of his great Actions, dining with few Attendants, in a poor obscure Village, and heard how ungratefully he had been used in his native Country, they were so lost, that they thought they should sink into the Earth: Nay, even a *Frenchman* was heard to say, *That though the Sight was worth a Million to his King, yet he believed he would not at such a Price have lost the Service of so brave a Man, at such a Time.*

In fine, all Sexes and Ages both adored and bewailed him; whilst the Duke himself shewed the Greatness of his Sufferings was only to be surmounted by the Greatness of his Mind; and went through the Town of *Aix la Chapelle*, to the House prepared for his Reception, in such a Manner, as if he bore at Heart the Pressures of other People's Misfortunes, not his own.

The next Day his Levee was crowded by all Persons of Rank and Distinction in the Town; who, though of different Interests and Nations, were unanimous in their Respects to his great Merit. In particular, the Marquis *Les Disquieres*, a *Frenchman*, speaking of him at his Return to the Abbot de *Gulistre*, said, *He could now say, that he had seen the Man who was equal to the Marshal de Turenne in*
Conduct;

Conduct; to the Prince of Condé in Courage; and superior to the Marshal de Luxemburg in Success.

His Grace having received all imaginable Respect, was induced to stay at *Aix la Chapelle* longer than he intended; for the Dutchess of *Marlborough* having landed at *Ostend* in February 1713, the Duke met her Grace at *Maestricht*, from whence he returned again to *Aix la Chapelle*.

They made but a short Stay at that Town; for all Things being prepared for their Journey, they visited their Principality of *Mindelheim*, and several Towns in *Germany*, being received in all Places with the greatest Honours, particularly at *Franckfort*; where the Duke had frequent Interviews with Prince *Eugene*, and received the Compliments of several other Princes.

The Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*, which were really advantageous to the Nation, though they came far short of what the Public had a Right to expect from the repeated Successes of the great Duke of *Marlborough* against the common Enemy, and the wretched State to which he had thereby reduced the haughty Monarch of *France*; yet such as they were, may be justly said to be the Consequences of his indefatigable Labour for the public Good, and the Effects of his Courage and Conduct, and will stand recorded in our Annals, as so many Monuments of the glorious Actions of his Life, raised upon a noble Basis; though the Height to which they ought to have been carried, was cut short by the implacable Malice of his Enemies.

The Duke of *Marlborough's* Return to *England*, so immediately, or before the Queen's Death, has given Occasion to various Conjectures; though I do not find it has ever been fully and clearly determined. Her Majesty expired the 1st of *August*,

1714, in the 50th Year of her Age, and 13th of her Reign.

It is remarkable that on that very Day, the 1st of *August*, his Grace with the Dutchess landed at *Dover*. He was received by the Mayor and Jurats of the Town in their Formalities, with the universal Acclamations of all People, with a Discharge of a great Number of Guns from the Platform; but none from the Castle, which never salutes any but the Sovereign.

On *Wednesday* the 4th, at the Desire of several Noblemen and eminent Citizens, his Grace consented to make a Kind of public Entry into *London*. Sir *Charles Cox*, Member of Parliament for *Southwark*, with about 200 substantial Inhabitants, were prepared to meet his Grace on Horseback, and resolved to attend him through the Borough. He was likewise attended as he passed through the City, to his House at *St. James's*, by above 200 Gentlemen, and others on Horseback; and by his noble Relations, with others of the Nobility and Gentry in their Coaches, many of them with 6 Horses; the whole making a gallant Appearance, though without any great Formality. A Company of Volunteer City-Grenadiers marched before his Grace's Coach, and having brought him to his House, saluted him with a Volley. The People crowded every where to see his Grace, making loud and joyful Acclamations of, *Long live King George: Long live the Duke of Marlborough, &c.*

His Grace was complimented the Morning after his Arrival by most of the foreign Ministers; and by great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry, and Officers of the Army: And having been that Day at *St. James's*, (where he was sworn one of the Privy-Council by the Lords Justices) as he went through the Park to the House of Peers, his Sedan

was

was followed by Crowds of Soldiers and other People, with loud Huzzas; after which, his Grace retired for some Time to *Bath*.

On the Arrival of King *George* the 1st, his Grace was peculiarly distinguished by him, and a few Days after appointed Captain-General of the Land-Forces, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of the Foot-Guards, and Master-General of the Ordnance; and some Time after, nominated one of the Commissioners of *Chelsea*-Hospital; and soon after, was nominated one of the new Privy-Council: His Relations also, participated largely of the Royal Favour and Magnificence. The Earl of *Sunderland* was named Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

The Duke walked in the Procession of his Majesty's Coronation, being the 4th he had assisted at. On New-Year's Day, the Duke carried the Sword of State before his Majesty; and was after, observed to be highly in the King's Confidence and consulted upon all Occasions, and Affairs of the greatest Importance.

The 18th of *April* 1715, the Duke of *Marlborough* reviewed the Horse and Foot-Guards in *Hyde-Park*, and had the Satisfaction of restoring several Officers of Merit, who, not long before, had lost their Commissions for their Affection to his Grace, and their Zeal for the Protestant Succession.

An Accident happened, which had it not been timely remedied, might have been attended with the most fatal Consequences. On the King's Birth-Day, new Clothing was delivered to the 1st Regiment of Foot-Guards, but so coarse, particularly the Shirts, that the Soldiers were like to Mutiny upon it. Some of them, spirited up by disaffected Persons, had the Insolence to throw their Shirts into the King's, and the Duke of *Marlborough's* respective Gardens at St. *James's*: And on *Monday* Morning, the 30th of

May, as a Detachment marched from *Whitehall* through the City, to relieve the Guard in the Tower, the Soldiers pulled out their Shirts, and shewed them to the Shop-Keepers and Passengers, crying out, *These are Hanoverian Shirts*. To prevent farther Consequences, Orders were immediately sent to the Guard at *Whitehall* to burn those Shirts, which was done that very Evening. His Grace of *Marlborough* had the Affair narrowly inspected into, and the Abuse corrected.

On the 20th of *July*, in order to effectually defeat all Abettors of the Pretender, the King resolved to raise 13 new Regiments of Dragoons, with 8 of Foot, and left the Nomination of the Officers of the same to the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Argyle*, General *Stanhope* and General *Cadogan*. And *July* the 26th, public Notice was given in the Gazette, that Commissions were given out for raising the said Regiments.

The 29th of *October*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, for whom the City of *London* retained the same Value and Respect they had ever shewn for his incomparable Merit, was invited to the Feast of Sir *Charles Peers*, Lord-Mayor, and dined with him, and the Court of Aldermen, at *Fishmonger's-Hall*, being accompanied thither by many of the Nobility.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, as Captain-General of his Majesty's Forces, gave such Orders for the March of the King's Army, and such Directions for the Suppression of the Unnatural Rebellion, in the Year 1715, as very soon brought it to a happy Period.

This was the last Scene of public Action, in which we find our illustrious Hero to have acted any Part. For soon after he retired from all Business, though his Grace (being in full Favour with the Court, and possessed of the highest military Posts) might have made as splendid a Figure in Public, as
ever.

ever. His Retirement was altogether voluntary; and next to a Resolution of devoting the Remainder of his Days to the Service of his Creator, could proceed from nothing but a Satiety of Glory, and a strong Propensity to pass his Hours in a calm Retreat, far from the Noise and Tumults of the Field.

His Grace spent the Time of his Retirement either at *Blenheim House*, near *Woodstock*; at *Holloway House* near *St. Alban's*, or at *Windfor Lodge*; at which last Place, he fought his last Fight, (the only Battle he ever lost) and on *Saturday* the 16th of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1722, and in the 73d. of his glorious Life, fell a Victim to Death, that invincible Enemy; against whose Power no Mortal can defend himself.

Thus expired *England's* favourite Hero, superior to most, and equal to any the World has produced; he was crowned with Laurels, and blessed with Peace, Wealth and Glory. The greatest Subject of his Time, in Christendom, whom five successive Monarchs of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* employed in their Councils, and Armies, and took Delight in heaping Honours and Favours upon; as did *Holland* and *Germany*. Inasmuch as the Glory which his Grace had obtained was without Example, so his Merit was beyond what any Subject had ever acquired; wherefore every Body thought it highly be-
seeming for the Honour of the Nation, that his Remains should be interred with all possible Solemnity. His late Majesty (*George the III*) as a Token of the high Opinion he had of his extraordinary Merit, and how much he valued his Memory, was graciously pleased to offer defraying the Expences of his Funeral; but her Grace the *Duchess*, his disconsolate Widow, would have the Honour of it herself; and to shew the Respect she bore to his Memory, thought no Cost too great, but caused all Things to be

be prepared with the greatest State and Magnificence.

His Grace's Corps being brought to *Marlborough House*, at *St James's*, lay for some Time in great Pomp. The 1st Room was hung with Bays, the 2d with Cloth, where was a Chair of State at the upper End, with a Majesty-Scutcheon over it; the 3d was hung with Velvet, and floored with Bayes; having at the upper End an Ascent of 3 Steps, where stood a Bed of State of black Velvet, properly adorned with black Plumes at the Corners of the Testers, and at the Head of the Bed a Majesty-Scutcheon; the Coffin was covered with crimson Velvet, and adorned with Water-gilt Nails, and a gilt Copper-Plate of his Grace's Titles. Over it was a fine *Holland Sheet*, and on that a Pall of black Velvet drawn up in Festoons; upon which was laid a compleat Suit of Armour gilt, with a General's Truncheon in the right Hand, the great Collar of the Order of the Garter about the Neck, with the *George* appendant, and the Garter on the left Leg; a rich Sword in a crimson Velvet Scabbard being buckled to the Side, by a like Velvet Belt.

On one Side of the Head was laid the Cap of a Prince of the Empire, and on the other Side a ducal Coronet; under the Head a crimson Velvet Cushion with Gold Fringes and Tossels, the Feet resting on a Lion couchant, holding a Banner, being his Grace's Crest. Round about the Body were placed the several Ensigns which will be mentioned in the Procession; with several Scutcheons on the Columns of the Bed properly disposed. The 3 Rooms were adorned with a great Number of Scutcheons of several Sorts, with Cyphers and Badges interspersed, and Silver Sconces; and with large Silver Candlesticks, having Wax Tapers burning in them. Two other large Rooms were hung with
Cloth,

Cloth, and adorned in the same Manner for the Reception of the Nobility, and others, who were invited to the Funeral.

The Funeral Obsequies of his Grace, John Duke of Marlborough.

THE 9th of *August*, about Half an Hour after 12 the Procession began, and passed along the Road through *St. James's Park*; and the upper Park to *Hyde-Park* Corner; thence through *Piccadilly*, down *St. James's Street*, through *Pall-Mall*, and by *Charing-Cross*, through *King-Street* to *Westminster-Abbey*.

A proper Disposition had been made of such of the Forces as were drawn from the Camp in *Hyde-Park*, to attend the Funeral. The 1st Regiment of his Majesty's Foot-Guards was drawn up in the upper Park, with their Right next *Buckingham-House*; the rest, both Horse and Foot-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers, were drawn up facing the Road through that Park, on the left of the 1st Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the Order they were to file off after each other. A Train of Artillery, consisting of 15 Pieces of Cannon and 2 Mortars, with the great Kettle-Drums belonging to the Artillery on a Carriage drawn by 2 Horses, and the 2 Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers, were drawn up in *Hyde-Park*, near the Gate, towards *Piccadilly*; and a Detachment of the 2d and 4th Troops of Horse-Guards was drawn up on the Parade, in *St. James's Park*, in order to close the Procession.

This Disposition being made, the March was in the following Manner: The Detachment of the 1st and 2d Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel *Fans*. They were led by 6 Serjeants, 3 abreast, then a Lieutenant, then the private Men,

4 a-breast : After them, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Captains, 2 Field-Officers a-breast ; then Colonel *Fane* ; Lastly, 4 Hautbois a-breast. The Detachment of the 1st and 3d Troops of Horse Guards, commanded by the Lord *Newburg*. The Artillery, with the 2 Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers, commanded by Colonel *Bourgard* ; and the Train, consisting of 6 Tumbrils, with 12 Horses, drove by 6 Drivers ; 3 covered Waggon, 9 Horses, 3 Drivers ; 7 one and an half Pounder Cannon, 14 Horses, 7 Drivers ; 2 Hawbitzers, 6 Horses, 2 Drivers ; 4 Three Pounders, 12 Horses, 4 Drivers ; 2 Six Pounders, 8 Horses, 4 Drivers ; 1 Kettle Drum, 2 Horses, 1 Driver. In the whole, 63 Horses, 27 Drivers. Their March was in the following Order : Two Ranks of Pioneers, 6 in a Rank, with one in the Front, 1 in the Center, and one in the Rear ; the Tumbrils, or covered Carts, and the last Waggon, having a Standard on it ; 24 Matrosses, under a Lieutenant and 1 Captain ; 4 Gunners attending the 7 Cannon of 1 and a half Pounders ; 2 Bombardiers attending the 2 Hawbitzers ; 2 Gunners attending the 4 Three Pounders ; an Adjutant, and one Gunner, attending the 2 Six Pounders, the last Six Pounder having a Standard on it ; the Kettle Drum, Master Artificer, and 6 Artificers ; *James Deale*, Captain-Lieutenant ; *Richard Somerfield*, Lieutenant ; *John Winch*, Fire-worker, a-breast ; 31 Matrosses in 4 Ranks, a-breast ; 2 in the Center, and 1 at each Corner. A Lieutenant and as many Gunners, in the same Form, with 2 Lieutenants following, a-breast. *Thomas Pattison*, Captain, and *Albert Bougard*, Colonel, closing the Rear. The Detachment of the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Dunmore*. The Detachment of the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Scarborough*. The First Battalion of his Majesty's Regiment of Foot-Guards,

of which his Grace had been Colonel: The 1st Company led by Captain *Courtney*; the 2d by Captain *Lee*, and Captain *Webb*, a-breast; Lieutenant-Colonel *Reed*, in the Center; and 4 Lieutenant-Colonels in the Rear: The 3d and 4th, by 2 Captains a-breast each. The 5th, by Ensign *Worley*. The 6th, by Ensign *Durand*. The 7th, by 5 Ensigns. The 8th, by Ensign *Hamilton*. The 9th, by a Captain and an Ensign. The 10th and 11th by 2 Captains each, and Captain *Reynolds* marching as Adjutant. Four Lieutenant-Colonels closed the Rear, Then Major-General *Tatton*, as Major of that Regiment alone. Then 6 Hautbois. The general Officers, *viz.* Brigadier *Honeywood*; Brigadier *Starvin*; Major-General *Wightman*; Lieutenant-General *McCartney*; Brigadier *Crofts* and *Munden*; Brigadier *Banley* and *Bisset*; Major-General *Wade*; Lieutenant-General *Wills*. The Earl of *Cadogan*, General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces; Master General of the Ordnance; and Colonel of the First Regiment of the Foot-Guards, attended by Colonel *Otway*, as Quarter-Master General (in the Place of Colonel *Armstrong*, who being Surveyor, or General of the Ordnance, was obliged to attend at the Tower); Colonel *Williamson*, Adjutant General; and by his Lordship's 6 Aids de Camp; Colonel *Manning*; Colonel *Morton*; Captain *Macartney*; Colonel *Husk*; Colonel *Morgan*; Lord *Carmichael*. They were followed by the eldest Company of Grenadiers, of the First Regiment of Guards. Captain *Bagnell* led up the last Company; Drums in the Center; Captain *Herbert* and Colonel *Pitt* brought up the Rear. All the Officers were in such a close Mourning, as the military Profession admits, the Colours furled, and wrapped in Cypress, the Drums and Kettle-Drums covered with black Bayes and Escutcheons, the Trumpets covered with Cypress, and
having

having Banners of the Arms of the Deceased; the Officers and the Soldiers bearing their several Arms reversed in a Funeral Posture; all the Foot Guards marched 8 a-breast, 6 deep. Next came on Foot, the Porter of the Herald's Office in a Gown of Cloth, with a black Staff in his Hand. Eight Conductors, in like Gowns, with black Staves in their Hands, to lead the Way, two and two. Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital, in Number 73 (answering to the Years of his Grace's Age) in like Gowns, with the Badge of his Grace's Crest on one Arm, two and two. Four Trumpets, and 2 Kettle-Drums, on Horseback, having Banners with the same Arms as on the following Standard. The Standard on a Lance, carried by Major *Gardiner*, supported by 2 Officers in their military Mourning. A Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms as on the Standard, with Plumades before and behind, led by a Groom on Foot with a Cap. Forty Persons in Mourning Cloaks, Hatbands, and Gloves, on Horseback, two and two. Two Trumpets, having the same Arms as the following Guidon. *Rouge Croix*, Pursuivant of Arms, in the Coat of his Office; the Guidon, on a Lance, carried by Major *Keightly*, supported by 2 Officers in military Mourning. The 2d Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms, as on the Guidon, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot. Forty Persons in Mourning Cloaks, on Horseback. Two Trumpets, having Banners with the same Arms as the Banner of *Woodstock*. *Rouge Dragon*, Pursuivant of Arms. The Banner of *Woodstock* on a Lance, carried by Lieutenant-Colonel *Purcell*, supported by 2 Officers in their military Mourning. The 3d Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms as on that Banner, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot. Forty
Persons

Persons in Mourning Cloaks, on Horseback. Mr. *Smith*, Secretary to the Deceased. The Reverend Mr. *James*, and Mr. *Cole*, Chaplains to the deceased. Two Trumpets in his Majesty's Livery, with Banners of the Order of the Garter. *Porticullis* Pursuivant of Arms. The Banner of the Order of the Garter on a Lance, carried by Colonel *Pendelbury*, supported by 2 Officers in their military Mourning. The 5th Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms as on the Banner of the Garter, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot. Forty Persons in Mourning Cloaks, on Horseback. Mr. *Hodges*, Mr. *Lambert*, Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Pitts*, Chamberlain, Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller to the Deceased, with white Staves of their Offices, a breast. Three Trumpets in his Majesty's Livery, having Banners with the same Arms, as on the great Banner. *Chester*, Herald of Arms, in his Coat. The great Banner of his Grace's full Arms, on a Lance, carried by Colonel *Hopkey*, supported by 2 Officers in their military Mourning. The chief Mourning Horse, covered with Velvet, caparisoned with the said Arms, led by an Equerry assisted by a Groom. The Spurs, and the Gauntlets, carried by *Somerset*, Herald of Arms. Helmet and Crest, carried by *Lancaster*, Herald of Arms. The Target and Sword carried by *Windfor*, Herald of Arms. His Grace's Surcoat of Arms, carried by *Norroy*, King of Arms. The Body, with the Suit of Armour, as on the Bed of State, in an open Chariot, with Mr. *Ridley*, and Mr. *Mitchell*, 2 Officers of his Grace's Bed-Chamber, sitting at the Head and Feet, in close Mourning, bareheaded. The Chariot had 4 Columns, which bore up a black Velvet Canopy, lined with black Taffeta, with deep gold Fringe and Tassels at each Corner. At the Top were several black Plumes, with Trophies of War, intermixed with his

his Grace's Arms on the Eagle, with Stars, and Badges; the lower part of the Chariot was adorned on both sides, with several Shields, representing his Grace's Victories and Conquests, under which was a Scroll with this Motto: *Bello hæc, et Plura.* The Chariot was drawn by 8 Horses, covered with Velvet, the two 1st Horses caparisoned with the Arms of his Grace, as a Prince of the Empire, the next 2 with his Graces full Arms, surrounded with the Garter, with the Supporters, surmounted with the Ducal Coronet; the next 2 with the same Arms as the 1st, and the 2 next his Body with his full Arms, surrounded with the Garter as before. On each side of the Chariot were 5 Captains in their military Mourning, each carrying a Banner of the Arms of the Descent, and Lineage of the Deceased; each of the 8 Horses was led by a Groom, the Coachman in deep Mourning. The Banner Rolls were; on the RIGHT, *Churchill and Jennings; Churchill and Winston; Butler and Villars; Winston and Bond; Churchill and Miller.* on the LEFT, *Churchill and Drake; Drake and Butler; Drake and Bullen; Drake and Fortescue; Churchill and Bond.* Immediately after the Chariot came a Horse of State caparisoned with Cloth of Gold, led with a silken Rein, by Captain *Reed*, his Grace's Master of the Horse, in his military Mourning, walking on Foot, assisted by 2 Grooms on Foot. Garter King of Arms, with the Rod of his Office in his right Hand, and as Director of the Funeral. His Grace the Duke of *Montague*, chief Mourner, in deep Mourning, with the Collar of the Order of the Garter, and the Star of the Order on his Cloak, in the Dutchess-Dowager's Coach, with 6 Horses; Sir *Robert Rich*, his Train-Bearer, sitting over against him. The Earls of *Sunderland* and *Godolphin*, in the junior Dutchess of *Marborough's* Coach, as being Supporters to the chief Mourner; the former on the Right,

Right, the latter on the Left. In 5 other Coaches followed the Duke of *Somerset*; the Duke of *Grafton*; the Duke of *Montrose*; the Duke of *Dorset*; the Earl of *Strafford*; the Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of *Cleveland*; the Duke of *St. Alban's*; the Duke of *Kent*; the Earl of *Peterborough*; all (except the Duke of *Montrose*) having their Collars and Stars, as Knights of the Garter; these 10 being Assistants to the chief Mourner.

In the next 2 Coaches came the Earl of *Cardigan*; the Earl of *Bristol*; the Earl of *Leicester*; the Earl of *Burlington*, who were to support the Pall in the Church. A Horse of Honour richly caparisoned, led with a silken Rein, by Captain *Fish*, in his military Mourning, walking on Foot, assisted by 2 Grooms on Foot. His Majesty's Coach. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales's* Coach. Then followed the Coaches of the Nobility, &c. according to their several Precedences and Degrees. Being arrived at the West Door of the Abbey of *Westminster*, only those Persons who bore the Standards, Guidons, and Banners abovementioned, and their Supporters, as also the Heralds, with his Grace's Secretary, 2 Chaplains, and his 4 white Staff Officers, and those who carried the Banner-Rolls, entered the Church. The Chariot coming to the Door, the Armour was taken off, the Body was carried into the Church, and rested near the Entrance, while the chief Mourner, Supporters, and Assistants, the Pall Bearers, the Nobility, and others attending, alighted out of their Coaches, the Organs playing during that Time. Having entered into the Church, a Velvet Canopy being held over the Body, and the Pall Bearers having taken up the Corners of the Pall, the Prebends in their rich Coats, and the Choir in their Surplices, placed themselves after the great Banner, and before the Heralds, who carried

carried the Trophies, and sung the Sentence in the Office of the Burial, *I am the Resurrection and the Life*, with the 2 following Sentences, and continued singing till the Body was placed in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel. Garter King of Arms; the chief Mourner, with his 2 Supporters; Sir Robert Rich bearing his Train; the 10 Assistants; the Nobility according to their several Precedencies. In this Manner they proceeded through the South-Isle of the Church, till they came near to the Choir; and then crossing into the North-Isle, went up to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the Body was rested on a Stand prepared for it, in the Middle of the Area. The Pall bearers were seated on Stools, on each Corner of the Body; at the Head the chief Mourner, with his 2 Supporters, 1 on each Hand, and his 10 Assistants were seated 5 on each Side of the Body; the Nobility placing themselves in the Stalls. During the whole Solemnity in the Church, and also in the Chapel, the Banner-Rolls were held over the Body. An Altar, by the Dean's Order, was erected at the Head of King Henry the Seventh's Tomb. After the Body was set down in the Chapel, a fine Anthem, set to Music by Signor Bononcini,, was performed with vocal and instrumental Music, the Performers being placed on a Scaffold hung from Top to Bottom with Mourning, erected cross the Chapel at the Entrance. The Words suited very well to the Dignity and Solemnity of the Occasion, and were as follow:

CHORUS.

When Saul was King over us, thou wast he that leddest out, and broughtest in Israel.

The Lord then said to thee, thou shalt be Captain over Israel, and thou shalt chase thine Enemies, and they shall fall before thee by the Sword.

DUET.

How are the Mighty fallen, and the Weapons perished of War?

RECI-

RECITATIVE.

How doth the City solitary sit? She that was great among the Nations, and Princess of the Provinces.

AIR.

All the Night she weepeth sore, and her Tears are on her Checks.

CHORUS.

Howl, O ye Fir-Trees; for the Cedar is fallen.

The Anthem being ended, the Body was carried to a Vault, at the Foot of King Henry the Seventh's Tomb, the Choir singing, *Man that is born of Woman*, and the 3 following Sentences, and continued singing them, 'till the Body was deposited in the Vault. Then the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, in his Cope, read, *For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God, &c.* Then the Choir sung, *I heard a Voice from Heaven, &c.*

The Service being ended, Garter King at Arms proclaimed the Stile of the Deceased as follows.

That it hath pleased the Almighty God, to take out of this transitory Life unto his Mercy, the Most High, Mighty and Noble John Churchill, Duke and Earl of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Lord Churchill of Sandford, in the County of Hertford; Baron of Aymouth, in the County of Berwick, in Scotland; Prince of the most Holy Roman Empire; Captain-General of his Majesty's Forces; Master-General of the Ordnance; one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council; and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. And then his Grace's Officers breaking their Staves, delivered the Pieces to Garter, who threw them in upon the Coffin. During the Procession, and 'till the Body was deposited, the Guns at the Tower were fired, one every Minute. The Detachments of the Horse-Grenadiers, and of the 1st and 3d Troops of Horse-

Horse-Guards, having passed by the West Door of the Abbey, went through *Totbill* Street to *Buckingham* House, and entering *St. James's Park*, at the Gate there, marched to the Parade, and drew up. The Artillery, with the 2 Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers made the same March, and drew up also on the Parade. The Detachments of the 3d, and of the 2d Regiment of Foot-guards, and the 1st Regiment of Foot-guards, having marched by the said Abbey Door, passed through the Queen's Square into *St. James's Park*, and drew up on the Parade. The Detachments of the 2d and 4th Troops of Horse-guards, commanded by the Lord *Forrester*, (which closed the Procession) after they came to the said Abbey Door, returned by the Way they went, marched into *St. James's Park* through the great Gate at the Horse-guards, and drew up also on the Parade.

All the Troops and Artillery being drawn up on the Parade in *St. James's Park*, at a Signal given that the Body was deposited, fired 3 Volleys. Then they returned to the Camp in *Hyde-Park*; the Horse first, the Foot next; and after them the Artillery.

F I N I S.

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